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14 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
15 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
16 INDIO BRANCH

17 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
18 CALIFORNIA,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 JOHN WESSMAN, et al.,

22 Defendants.

Case No. INF1901460

**MOTION TO TEMPORARILY SEAL
GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT [CAL.
PENAL CODE § 938.1]**

Date: October 18, 2019
Time: 8:30 A.M.
Judge: Hon. Harold Hopp
Dept.: 3R

Date Filed: February 14, 2017
Trial Date: None set

1 **NOTICE OF MOTION**

2 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

3 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on October 18, 2019 at 8:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as
4 the matter may be heard, in Department 3R of the above-entitled Court, Defendant John
5 Wessman ("Wessman") shall and hereby does move the Court for an order under Cal. Penal Code
6 § 938.1(b), to temporarily seal the grand jury transcript until a final judgment has been entered in
7 the above-captioned case and any and all appeals that would challenge that judgment have been
8 resolved. The proposed order is lodged concurrently herewith.

9 This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion; the attached Memorandum of
10 Points and Authorities; the attached Declaration of Steven P. Ragland in support; the attached
11 Request for Judicial Notice; and such further oral and written argument and evidence as may be
12 presented at or before the hearing of this matter; and any other evidence the Court deems
13 appropriate.

14 Dated: October 3, 2019

KEKER, VAN NEST & PETERS LLP

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17 By: 

18 STEVEN P. RAGLAND

19 Attorneys for Defendant
20 JOHN WESSMAN
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1 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

2 **I. INTRODUCTION**

3 For over fourteen years, the press has covered Defendant John Wessman's ("Wessman")
4 efforts to revitalize downtown Palm Springs. As the multimillion-dollar development project he
5 led became mired in alleged scandal and spawned the above-captioned criminal action, the press
6 published numerous articles on anything and everything related to this case. As the investigation
7 and subsequent criminal charges unfolded across the headlines of the Desert Sun and other
8 Coachella Valley publications, Wessman's name has been dragged through the mud. Before this
9 case was transferred to this branch, the press repeatedly sought access to the Riverside courthouse
10 to cover this case. Reporters have combed through court records and published articles on even
11 the smallest procedural developments. This is perhaps unsurprising, given the allegations in this
12 case and the interest the community has in the improvement of the Palm Springs downtown area.
13 The press attention is unlikely to stop, and will no doubt intensify as trial grows closer.

14 But the Court must now consider the effect of unsealing the grand jury transcript on
15 Wessman's ability to receive a fair trial. Given the one-sided nature of the grand jury
16 proceedings where the district attorney presented inadmissible evidence unchallenged, adding this
17 document to the public record before the trial has been resolved would be like adding gasoline to
18 a smoldering fire. The press would almost certainly publish and editorialize on this transcript,
19 and the jury pool in this case would be exposed to this prejudicial coverage.

20 Fortunately, there is a simple solution. Cal. Penal Code § 938.1(b) requires a grand jury
21 transcript to be temporarily sealed until resolution of the trial if the Court "determines that there is
22 a reasonable likelihood that making . . . the transcript public may prejudice a defendant's right to
23 a fair and impartial trial." To prevail, Wessman need only show that that it is more than "merely
24 possible" that he will face prejudice as a result of the grand jury transcript being unsealed. *See*
25 *Alvarez v. Superior Court*, 154 Cal. App. 4th 642, 653 n.4 (2007), *as modified* (Aug. 27, 2007).
26 The potential prejudice to Wessman far exceeds this low bar.

27 Given the danger to Wessman's right to a fair trial, Wessman respectfully requests the
28 Court to grant Wessman's motion and temporarily seal the grand jury transcript in the above-

captioned case until a final judgment has been entered and any and all appeals that would challenge that judgment have been resolved.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Legal Standard

Absent a statute allowing their release, the public has no common law or First Amendment right of access to grand jury transcripts. *Alvarez*, 154 Cal. App. 4th at 654. Indeed, “the superior court’s powers to disclose grand jury testimony are only those which the Legislature has deemed appropriate.” *Daily Journal Corp. v. Superior Court*, 20 Cal. 4th 1117, 1128 (1999). And, “the common law right to public records and documents does not extend to grand jury transcripts.” *United States v. Index Newspapers LLC*, 766 F.3d 1072, 1084 (9th Cir. 2014).

California Penal Code § 938.1(b) allows the public a qualified right of access to a grand jury transcript provided that (1) an indictment has been found against a defendant, (2) the defendant has been provided a copy of the transcript 10 days before the transcript is made public, and (3) there is no reasonable likelihood that public release of the transcript would prejudice the defendant’s right to a fair and impartial trial. Cal. Penal Code § 938.1; *Alvarez*, 154 Cal. App. at 654-55.

“Reasonable likelihood” as used in § 938.1(b) means “something less than ‘more probable than not,’ yet greater than something that is ‘merely possible.’” *Alvarez*, 154 Cal. App. 4th at 653 n.4. This standard is “more protective of a criminal defendant’s rights than the ‘substantial probability’ standard that applies when the First Amendment rights of a third party are at stake.” *Id.* at 864; *see also*, Ragland Decl., Exh. A [*Kerley v. Superior Court of Solano Cnty*, No. A133719 (Cal. Ct. App. 1st Dist., Dec. 8, 2011)] (vacating order unsealing grand jury transcript, noting that the “proper standard [for deciding to unseal the transcript] is the reasonable likelihood test”). Indeed, “[a]lthough the First Amendment guarantees the press and the public a right of access to certain judicial proceedings unless that access creates a substantial probability of prejudice to a defendant, that right does not extend to post-indictment grand jury transcripts, and a defendant seeking to seal a transcript under P.C. 938.1 need only establish prejudice under the lesser reasonable likelihood standard of P.C. 938.1(b).” Witkin, Cal. Crim. Law 4th Pretrial §

1 197 (2019). The ultimate question to be resolved is whether “release of this material would make
2 it difficult to find 12 jurors capable of acting impartially.” *Press-Enterprise v. Superior Court*, 22
3 Cal. App. 4th 498, 503 (1994). Factors relevant to this analysis are: the nature and extent of the
4 publicity, the potential jury pool, and the existence of reasonable alternatives to sealing the
5 transcript. *Id.* at 504-05.

6 If the Court finds that there is a reasonable likelihood of prejudice to the defendant’s
7 right to a fair and impartial trial, the release of the grand jury transcript is simply delayed until the
8 defendant’s trial has been completed. Cal. Penal Code § 938.1(b); *Alvarez*, 154 Cal. App. 4th at
9 656.

10 **B. Pre-trial release of the grand jury transcript will prejudice Mr. Wessman’s**
11 **right to a fair trial.**

12 The premature unsealing of the grand jury transcript in this case would make it difficult to
13 select an impartial jury. There can be no doubt that such a release would permit a one-sided
14 version of this case to spread to potential jurors and therefore infect the jury pool.

15 First, as is typical in California, neither Wessman, nor his attorneys, were allowed to be
16 present for the grand jury proceedings in this case. Ragland Decl., ¶1; *see*, Cal. Penal Code §939;
17 *Johnson v. Superior Court*, 15 Cal. 3d 248, 254 (1975) (“The defendant is not entitled to appear
18 before the grand jury in person or by counsel.”) (internal citations omitted). Wessman thus was
19 unable to present exculpatory evidence, cross-examine the People’s witnesses or put on witnesses
20 in rebuttal who could weaken the People’s case. Ragland Decl., ¶1. Even if it is ultimately
21 determined that the People’s cursory presentation of exculpatory evidence satisfied their
22 obligation to present exculpatory evidence to the grand jury pursuant to Cal. Penal Code 939.71,¹
23 there can be no question that Wessman’s own counsel are much better positioned to explain the
24 importance of exculpatory information to potential trial jurors. Given the one-sided nature of
25 grand jury proceedings, it has famously been said that a grand jury would indict a “ham
26
27

28 ¹ Wessman’s counsel reserve the right to raise specific failures to adequately present exculpatory
evidence as required by *Johnson*, 15 Cal.3d 248 (1975) in a Cal. Penal Code § 995 motion.

1 sandwich.”² At the very least, the grand jury transcript in this case is one-sided in a way that
2 would result in biased press coverage harmful to Wessman’s fair trial rights.

3 Furthermore, the grand jury transcript is rife with inadmissible evidence. During the
4 grand jury proceedings here, there was no neutral overseer to rule on evidentiary issues, let alone
5 any opportunity for Wessman’s lawyers to raise evidentiary objections. *See* Cal. Penal Code
6 §934 (“Unless advice is requested, the judge of the court . . . shall not be present during the
7 sessions of the grand jury.”); Cal. Penal Code § 939.6(b) (“[T]he fact that evidence would have
8 been excluded at trial was received by the grand jury does not render the indictment void where
9 sufficient competent evidence to support the indictment was received by the grand jury.”). This
10 resulted in numerous lines of impermissible questioning from the People that included questions
11 that were leading, lacking in foundation, calling for speculation, asking for lay witness legal
12 opinions, and soliciting hearsay. Ragland Decl., ¶1.

13 In addition to the inadmissible, irrelevant, and otherwise prejudicial information presented
14 to the grand jury through the People’s questioning, the very nature of the proceedings permitted
15 consideration of materials that would be inadmissible at trial. Specifically, the People presented
16 the grand jury with hearsay as evidence through law enforcement officials. *Id.* While this is
17 permitted for grand jury proceedings by Cal. Penal Code § 939.6(c), a trial jury would not be
18 permitted to receive this kind of hearsay evidence.

19 The danger of prejudicial press coverage would also be heightened because the grand jury
20 transcript would identify potential trial witnesses. Not only would reporters disseminate the
21 prejudicial grand jury transcript, they could also seek out additional statements from grand jury
22 witnesses. This would lead to additional saturation of the jury pool with irrelevant, biased,
23 incomplete, and/or speculative information.

24 For these reasons, a juror’s exposure to the grand jury transcript before trial would
25 promote bias against Wessman and could cause confusion about what evidence should be

26 ² *See Matter of Grand Jury Subpoena (Stewart)*, 144 Misc. 2d 1012, 1016 n.1, *aff’d as modified*
27 *sub nom. In re Stewart*, 156 A.D.2d 294 (1989) (“It should be noted that many lawyers and judges
28 have expressed skepticism concerning the power of the Grand Jury. This skepticism was best
summarized by the Chief Judge of this state in 1985 when he publicly stated that a Grand Jury
would indict a “ham sandwich.”).

1 considered at trial. Since it is almost certain that any unsealed grand jury transcript will be
2 disseminated to potential jurors by the press, prematurely unsealing the transcript would cause
3 substantial prejudice to Wessman's ability to receive a fair trial.³

4 **C. Historical press coverage of Wessman shows that the press will disseminate a**
5 **grand jury transcript once unsealed.**

6 Given the extensive media coverage of the development project at the heart of this case
7 for the past fourteen years, it is reasonably certain that once the grand jury transcript is unsealed,
8 it will be disseminated by the press. The transcript is likely to become the focus of renewed and
9 sustained media attention for months before Wessman can receive a trial.

10 There is no dispute that this case involves high profile defendants and extensive press
11 coverage. Due to his longtime ownership of notable properties in the Palm Springs area, the press
12 has paid close attention to Wessman long before this case. Since at least 2005, the press has
13 covered Wessman's involvement in the Palm Springs downtown development plan. *See, e.g.,*
14 Ragland Decl., Exhs. B-C.

15 From the earliest days of this case, the local press played a large role in publicizing
16 allegations and speculation that led to public concern and interest. As quoted in The Desert Sun,
17 District Attorney Mike Hestrin stated in a press conference that "[a]fter the publication of the first
18 of [The Desert Sun's] articles, we began to get a lot of phone calls . . . Citizens' complaints,
19 coming forward and saying 'You should look into this' . . . So that began the process of getting
20 the investigation going." *Id.*, Exh. D. Indeed, the Desert Sun often takes credit for its reporting
21 leading to the criminal charges at issue in this case. *See, e.g., id.*, Exhs. E-F.

22 Even before formal charges were leveled against Wessman, local publications zeroed in
23 on any Wessman connection to the media-generated scandal. For example, as soon as the FBI
24 and the Riverside District Attorney's office seized documents in their investigation of Pougnet
25 and Meaney, the press speculated about Wessman's involvement in the supposed scheme. *See,*
26 *e.g., id.*, Exh. G. After the FBI released information about the September 1, 2015 raid of City

27 ³ In addition, unsealing the grand jury transcript could harm to non-parties. For example,
28 speculation about the criminal exposure of a non-indicted individual contained in the transcript
could cause embarrassment and damage to this non-party's reputation. *See* Ragland Decl., ¶1.

1 Hall, the Desert Sun ran a front-page article that highlighted all references to Wessman, despite
2 admitting that “[t]he list of items the FBI agents seized is long but vague, and it’s unclear what
3 many of the entries refer to.” *Id.*, Exh. H.

4 As this case has progressed, the press has covered every development, no matter how
5 small. *See, e.g., id.*, Exh. I [Brett Kelman, *Wessman ordered to give up passport Court hearings*
6 *begin in public corruption case*, The Desert Sun, Mar. 17, 2017, at A7]; *id.*, Exh. J [Zak
7 Dahlheimer, *Richard Meaney’s arraignment rescheduled to May 19th*, KESQ, (Apr. 28, 2017)];
8 *id.*, Exh. K [Jeremy Chen, *Preliminary hearing date set for trio accused in Palm Springs*
9 *corruption case*, KESQ.com (December 14, 2018)]; *id.*, Exh. L [Christopher Damien, *Palm*
10 *Springs public corruption case back in court Friday*, The Desert Sun, Mar. 17, 2019, at A4]; *id.*,
11 Exh. M [Shane Newell, *Palm Springs public corruption case delayed until September*, The Desert
12 Sun, July 13, 2019, at A8]. The press has also given attention to other lawsuits brought against
13 Wessman, often uncritically repeating the plaintiffs’ unproven allegations. *See, e.g., id.* Exh. N.

14 The press regularly combs through court records for their stories about Wessman and this
15 case. *See, e.g.* Ragland Decl., Exh. O-Q. The press has also repeatedly sought (and received)
16 access to court proceedings in this case. *Id.*, Exhs. R-V; *see also, id.*, ¶24.

17 Given the press’ dogged interest in Wessman’s involvement in this case, it is reasonably
18 certain that an unsealed grand jury transcript would quickly be disseminated throughout Riverside
19 County and would set off a barrage of reporting and commentary about its contents. Since the
20 grand jury transcript contains information that would harm Wessman’s ability to receive a fair
21 trial, the Court should temporarily seal the grand jury transcript until the conclusion of
22 Wessman’s trial to protect his constitutional right to a fair trial.

23 **D. Press coverage of the unsealed grand jury transcript is likely to reach the**
24 **same people who would make up Wessman’s jury in this case.**

25 It cannot be reasonably disputed that potential jurors would be exposed to press coverage
26 of a prematurely unsealed grand jury transcript. In this case, a jury will be selected from a list of
27 qualified residents of Riverside County. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §203. Here, the Local Rules of
28 this court indicate that the jury list will first be drawn from residents within the “Desert Region”

1 of Riverside County. Local Rule 1020(B). This includes Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot
2 Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Mecca, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage,
3 Thermal, Desert Center, and Thousand Palms. *Id.*⁴ According to U.S. Census data, the adult
4 population of the Desert Region is approximately 272,000. *See* Ragland Decl., Exh. W. The pool
5 of qualified jurors from the Desert Region is likely to be smaller once non-qualified categories
6 (non-English speaking people and non-citizens, for example) are excluded from the jury list. *See*
7 Cal. Code Civ. P. §203.

8 These same potential jurors fall directly within the target audience of the publications
9 most likely to run stories about the unsealed grand jury transcript. For example, Federal
10 Communications Commission data indicates that KESQ-TV, just one local outlet that has covered
11 this case, broadcasts throughout the “Desert Region.” Ragland Exh. X. Additionally, The Desert
12 Sun, which has written extensively on this case, boasts on its website a readership of “nearly
13 200,000 Coachella Valley adults,” with “the #1 local news website in the valley which attracts an
14 average of nearly 6 million page views per month” with an additional “21,000 people each day
15 who subscribe to [its] daily newsletter.” *Id.*, Exh. Y.

16 Furthermore, given the rapid spread of such information over the internet, the reach of
17 local media extends far beyond their points of distribution. As noted by the Supreme Court in
18 1966, “Due process requires that the accused receive a trial by an impartial jury free from outside
19 influences. Given the pervasiveness of modern communications and the difficulty of effacing
20 prejudicial publicity from the minds of the jurors, the trial courts must take strong measures to
21 ensure that the balance is never weighed against the accused.” *See Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384
22 U.S. 333, 362 (1966). The danger of prejudice is even more pronounced today.

23 Temporarily sealing the grand jury transcript is essential. The combination of the one-
24 sided nature of a grand jury transcript that contains inadmissible materials, the sustained and
25 extensive press coverage, and the exposure of this coverage to the jury pool would almost
26 certainly make it harder for Wessman to receive a fair trial. At the very least, there is a

27
28 ⁴ If the number of jurors in the Desert Region is insufficient for trial, jurors from other parts of
Riverside county may be selected. Local Rule 1020(C); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 198.5.

1 reasonable likelihood of harm to Wessman's ability to receive a fair trial if the grand jury
2 transcript becomes public. Accordingly, the Court should order the grand jury transcript
3 temporarily sealed until the conclusion of Wessman's trial.

4 **E. No reasonable alternative would stop the potential prejudice to Wessman**
5 **more effectively than temporarily sealing the grand jury transcript.**

6 Nothing in the plain text of § 938.1 requires the consideration of reasonable alternatives to
7 temporarily sealing a grand jury transcript. Yet the California Court of Appeal has held that the
8 court must consider any "reasonable alternatives" as one factor in determining whether a
9 reasonable likelihood of prejudice exists. *Press-Enterprise*, 22 Cal. App. 4th at 505. Here, there
10 is no reasonable alternative that would achieve the same prophylactic effect as temporarily
11 sealing the grand jury transcript until the conclusion of Wessman's trial.

12 For example, a change in venue is not a reasonable alternative in this case. The
13 allegations here span approximately four years, and it is anticipated that hundreds of exhibits will
14 be introduced by both the People and the Defense. Furthermore, defense counsel and most of the
15 witnesses are local Coachella Valley residents. Forcing counsel, witnesses, and defendants to
16 attend trial in a different court will result in significant travel expenses, delays due to
17 unanticipated and unfamiliar traffic, and would be an exercise in wastefulness. *See Rosato v.*
18 *Superior Court*, 51 Cal. App. 3d 190, 210 (1975) ("[N]o change of venue can be forced down [a
19 defendant's] throat by publicity in the press."). Additionally, moving the trial to another location
20 other than Indio would hardly stem the press's appetite for coverage, given their repeated
21 (successful) attempts to gain access to the Riverside courthouse before this case was transferred
22 to Indio. *See Ragland Decl.*, Exhs. R-V.

23 Nor is *voir dire* a reasonable alternative. This remedy would be vastly more complicated
24 than simply keeping the grand jury transcript under seal until a conclusion of the trial. And while
25 *voir dire* will be essential in this case, alone it cannot cure the prejudice of the entire jury pool
26 being exposed to press coverage of the grand jury transcript. The extent and prejudicial nature of
27 this coverage would make weeding out biased jurors a much more time-consuming exercise that
28 it otherwise could be. Furthermore, many prospective jurors who may have seen or heard

1 previous news reports may not handily recall what they have been exposed to when asked under
2 the pressure of a courtroom setting.

3 Temporarily sealing the grand jury transcript is quite simply the least disruptive, most
4 effective option available. There is no reasonable alternative that would achieve the same aims.

5 **III. CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, Wessman respectfully requests that the Court order that the
7 grand jury transcript in the above-captioned case be temporarily sealed until a final judgment has
8 been entered and any and all appeals that could challenge this judgment are resolved.

9
10 Dated: October 3, 2019

KEKER, VAN NEST & PETERS LLP

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12
13 By: 

14 STEVEN P. RAGLAND

15 Attorney for Defendant
16 JOHN WESSMAN
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12 Attorneys for Defendant
JOHN WESSMAN
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14 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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17 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
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20 JOHN WESSMAN, et al.,

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22

Case No. INF1901460

**DECLARATION OF STEVEN P.
RAGLAND**

HON. HAROLD HOPP

Date: October 18, 2019

Time: 8:30 A.M.

Dept.: 3R

Date Filed: February 14, 2017

Trial Date: None set

1 I, Steven P. Ragland, declare as follows:

2 I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of California and am a partner with
3 the law firm of Kecker, Van Nest & Peters LLP, located at 633 Battery Street, San Francisco,
4 California 94111, counsel for Defendant John Wessman in the above-captioned action. I am
5 admitted to practice law before this Court. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth
6 herein, and if called to testify as a witness thereto, I would do so competently under oath. I make
7 this declaration in support of John Wessman's Motion to Temporarily Seal the Grand Jury
8 Transcript.

9 1. On September 12, 2019, attorneys for the Riverside District Attorney provided
10 defense counsel in this case with a copy of the grand jury transcript. I have reviewed this
11 transcript and I am familiar with its contents. Based on my review, I have determined that the
12 transcript contains a one-sided account of the case against Wessman in the above-captioned
13 criminal complaint. While the People make some cursory efforts to identify some exculpatory
14 evidence, this presentation is far from the robust defense that Wessman's counsel would mount at
15 his trial. The transcript also shows that the Deputy District Attorneys asked grand jury witnesses
16 questions that were leading, lacking in foundation, calling for speculation, asking for lay witness
17 legal opinions, and soliciting hearsay. The transcript also contains hearsay presented through law
18 enforcement officials pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 939.6(c). Had counsel for Wessman been
19 present, we would have lodged numerous evidentiary objections to the questions asked and the
20 testimony elicited. Because it lacks such input from defense counsel, I believe the grand jury
21 transcript here is likely to bias members of the public against Wessman and sow confusion in
22 advance of a trial. The grand jury transcript also contains a discussion about the potential
23 indictment of a non-party that could cause embarrassment and reputational harm to this individual
24 if the transcript is made public.

25 2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of a December 8, 2011
26 Order issued by the California Court of Appeal (Judges Ruvolo, Sepulveda and Rivers) in the
27 case *Kerley v. Superior Court of Solano County*, Case No. A133719.

28

1 3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of an article by David
2 Hermann titled *Palm Springs, Calif., mall hires architect, bouys hope of revitalized downtown*,
3 published by The Press-Enterprise on January 14, 2005. This article was copied by Keker, Van
4 Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the Westlaw NewsRoom database.

5 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit C** is a true and correct copy of an article titled
6 *Wessman to Discuss status of Mall Redevelopment Project*, published by City News Service on
7 March 2, 2011. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the
8 Lexis News database.

9 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit D** is a true and correct copy of an article by Barrett
10 Newkirk & Brett Kelman titled *DA: Ex-mayor, Developers Charged in \$375K Bribery; Pougnet,*
11 *Wessman, Meany indicted 17 months after task force raid*, published by The Desert Sun on
12 February 17, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from
13 the Lexis News database.

14 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit E** is a true and correct copy of an article titled
15 *Timeline*, published by The Desert Sun on February 19, 2017. This article was copied by Keker,
16 Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the Lexis News database.

17 7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit F** is a true and correct copy of an article by Barrett
18 Newkirk and Brett Kelman, *Corruption at City Hall: Riverside County DA plans to file criminal*
19 *charges today in a case involving ex-Palm Springs mayor and developers*, published by The
20 Desert Sun on February 16, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP
21 office staff from the Lexis News database.

22 8. Attached hereto as **Exhibit G** is a true and correct copy of an article by Brett
23 Kelman & Colin Atagi titled *After the City Hall raid, real work now begins* published by The
24 Desert Sun on September 3, 2015. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP
25 office staff from the Lexis News database.

26 9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit H** is a true and correct copy of an article by Kia
27 Farhang titled *Probe includes Wessman Projects* published by The Desert Sun on January 24,
28

1 2016. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the Lexis News
2 database.

3 10. Attached hereto as **Exhibit I** is a true and correct copy of an article by Brett
4 Kelman titled *Wessman ordered to give up passport Court hearings begin in public corruption*
5 *case* published by The Desert Sun on March 17, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van
6 Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the Lexis News database.

7 11. Attached hereto as **Exhibit J** is a true and correct copy of an article by Zak
8 Dahlheimer titled *Richard Meany's arraignment rescheduled to May 19th*, published by KESQ,
9 on April 28, 2017 and, as of September 11, 2019, was available at
10 <https://www.kesq.com/news/richard-meaney-set-to-make-first-court-appearance/467954518>.

11 12. Attached hereto as **Exhibit K** is a true and correct copy of an article by Jeremy
12 Chen, titled *Preliminary hearing date set for trio accused in Palm Springs corruption case*
13 published by KESQ on December 14, 2018 and, as of September 11, 2019, was available at
14 [https://www.kesq.com/news/attorneys-of-three-accused-in-scandal-at-city-hall-set-for-another-](https://www.kesq.com/news/attorneys-of-three-accused-in-scandal-at-city-hall-set-for-another-hearing/930804293)
15 [hearing/930804293](https://www.kesq.com/news/attorneys-of-three-accused-in-scandal-at-city-hall-set-for-another-hearing/930804293).

16 13. Attached hereto as **Exhibit L** is a true and correct copy of an article by
17 Christopher Damien titled *Palm Springs public corruption case back in court Friday* published
18 by The Desert Sun on March 17, 2019. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP
19 office staff from the Westlaw NewsRoom database.

20 14. Attached hereto as **Exhibit M** is a true and correct copy of an article by Shane
21 Newell titled *Palm Springs public corruption case delayed until September* published by The
22 Desert Sun on July 13, 2019. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office
23 staff from the Westlaw NewsRoom database.

24 15. Attached hereto as **Exhibit N** is a true and correct copy of an article by Barrett
25 Newkirk & Brett Kelman *Lawsuits target city's dealings* published by The Desert Sun on
26 January 6, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from the
27 Lexis News database.
28

1 16. Attached hereto as **Exhibit O** is a true and correct copy of an article by Brett
2 Kelman titled *Union Abbey was so fake even Richard Meaney's assistant didn't know what it did,*
3 *investigators say* published by The Desert Sun on February 18, 2017, and, as of September 11,
4 2019, was available at [https://www.desertsun.com/story/news/crime_courts/2017/02/17/steve-](https://www.desertsun.com/story/news/crime_courts/2017/02/17/steve-pougnet-union-abbey/98072512/)
5 [pougnet-union-abbey/98072512/](https://www.desertsun.com/story/news/crime_courts/2017/02/17/steve-pougnet-union-abbey/98072512/).

6 17. Attached hereto as **Exhibit P** is a true and correct copy of an article by Barrett
7 Newkirk titled *Emails: Pougnet worked to push land projects* published by The Desert Sun on
8 February 19, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP office staff from
9 the Lexis News database.

10 18. Attached hereto as **Exhibit Q** is a true and correct copy of an article by Skip
11 Descant titled *Preservationists to developer Wessman: Sell shopping mall* published by The
12 Desert Sun on February 28, 2017. This article was copied by Keker, Van Nest & Peters LLP
13 office staff from the Lexis News database.

14 19. Attached hereto as **Exhibit R** is a true and correct copy of a Minute Order from
15 Judge Samuel Diaz, dated February 23, 2017, granting an Ex Parte Media Request.

16 20. Attached hereto as **Exhibit S** is a true and correct copy of an Order on Media
17 Request to Permit Coverage, granted by Judge Samuel Diaz, dated March 7, 2017.

18 21. Attached hereto as **Exhibit T** is a true and correct copy of an Order on Media
19 Request to Permit Coverage (for The Desert Sun), granted by Judge Samuel Diaz, dated May 15,
20 2017.

21 22. Attached hereto as **Exhibit U** is a true and correct copy of an Order on Media
22 Request to Permit Coverage (for KMIR-TV), granted by Judge Samuel Diaz, dated May 15,
23 2017.

24 23. Attached hereto as **Exhibit V** is a true and correct copy of an Order on Media
25 Request to Permit Coverage (for KESQ-TV), granted by Judge Samuel Diaz, dated May 15,
26 2017.

27 24. On September 10, 2019, KESQ filed a request for media coverage in this case.
28 This request was denied on the same day by Judge Edward Forstenzer.

1 25. Attached hereto as **Exhibit W** is a true and correct copy of 2010 U.S. Census
2 population and demographic reports for Cathedral City, CA; Coachella City, CA; Desert Hot
3 Springs, CA; Indian Wells City, CA; Indio City, CA; La Quinta City, CA; Mecca CDP, CA; Palm
4 Desert City, CA; Palm Springs City, CA; Rancho Mirage City, CA; Thermal CDP, CA; Desert
5 Center CDP, CA; and Thousand Palms, CDP, CA. These population and demographic reports
6 were generated using the U.S. Census Bureau's American FactFinder database that, as of
7 September 24, 2019, is available at <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

8 26. Attached hereto as **Exhibit X** is a true and correct copy of a dynamic map display
9 generated by the Federal Communications Commission's publicly available database of radio and
10 television broadcasts. As of September 24, 2019, a copy of this map is available at
11 [https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/map-display#appid=2022257&call=KESQ-](https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/map-display#appid=2022257&call=KESQ-TV&contour=41&city=PALM%20SPRINGS&state=CA&fileno=-0000078362&.map)
12 [TV&contour=41&city=PALM%20SPRINGS&state=CA&fileno=-0000078362&.map](https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/map-display#appid=2022257&call=KESQ-TV&contour=41&city=PALM%20SPRINGS&state=CA&fileno=-0000078362&.map). A copy
13 of KESQ-TV's broadcast profile on the FCC website is also available, as of September 24, 2019,
14 at <https://transition.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/tvq?call=KESQ-TV>.

15 27. Attached hereto as **Exhibit Y** is a true and correct copy of a marketing report
16 created by The Desert Sun Media Group titled *About our Market*, and as of September 11, 2019
17 was publicly available at www.desertsunmediagroup.com/about-us/our-market/.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
19 foregoing is true and correct.

20 Executed on October 3, 2019 at San Francisco, California.

21
22
23
24
25
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27
28


STEVEN P. RAGLAND

EXHIBIT A

ORIGINAL

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FOUR

FILED

DEC - 8 2011

Court of Appeal - First App. Dist.
By DIANA HERBERT *Ad*
DEPUTY *D*

LONNIE KERLEY,
Petitioner,

v.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SOLANO
COUNTY,

Respondent;

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA,

Real Party in Interest.

A133719

(Solano County
Super. Ct. No. FCR286584)

THE COURT:

Respondent superior court erred when, without notice and an opportunity to file opposition, it reversed its decision to seal the grand jury transcript. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.551(h)(3).) Respondent also appears to have applied the wrong standard when it decided to unseal the transcript. (See *Alvarez v. Superior Court* (2007) 154 Cal.App.4th 642, 655-656 [proper standard is the reasonable likelihood test under Pen. Code, § 938.1, subd. (b).] Finally, respondent does not appear to have considered whether portions of the grand jury transcript should have remain sealed.

Therefore, let an alternative writ of mandate issue commanding respondent superior court to vacate its order of November 10, 2011, unsealing the grand jury transcript.


The alternative writ is to be issued, served and filed on December 8, 2011, and shall be deemed served when copies are mailed by the clerk of this court to all parties,

including reporter Jess Sullivan, and to respondent superior court. In issuing the alternative writ, this court expresses no opinion on whether the grand jury transcript should be sealed or unsealed. If respondent intends to reconsider its decision to seal the grand jury transcript, respondent shall give notice and an opportunity to file opposition. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.551(h)(3).)

Petitioner shall inquire whether respondent superior court has complied with the alternative writ and report back to this court in writing on or before December 30, 2011. Petitioner shall serve and file copies of any new orders issued by respondent. If respondent complies with the alternative writ, this court will promptly discharge it, dissolve the stay previously imposed, and deny the petition as moot.

Otherwise, a written return to the alternative writ shall be served and filed on or before January 6, 2012, and the matter will be heard before Division Four of this court when it is ordered on calendar.

(Ruvolo, P.J., Sepulveda, J., and Rivera, J., joined in the decision.)

Date: DEC - 8 2011  P.J.

AFFIDAVIT OF TRANSMITTAL

I am a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, and not a party to the within action; that my business address is 350 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102; that I served a copy of the attached material in envelopes addressed to those persons noted below.

That said envelopes were sealed and shipping fees fully paid thereon, and thereafter were sent as indicated via the U.S. Postal Service from San Francisco, CA 94102 or, alternatively, served via inter-office mail.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Diana Herbert, Clerk of the Court

A. Reasoner

Deputy Clerk

DEC - 8 2011

Date

CASE NUMBER: A133719

Office of the Clerk
Solano County Superior Court - Main
600 Union Avenue, Caller Box 5000
Fairfield, CA 94533

Material Sent YES:

Dawn Polvorosa
Deputy Public Defender
675 Texas St., Suite 3500
Fairfield, CA 94533

Material Sent YES:

Office of the Attorney General
455 Golden Gate Avenue - Suite 11000
San Francisco, CA 94102-7004

Material Sent YES:

Office of District Attorney
Hall of Justice
675 Texas Street 4th Floor
Fairfield, CA 94533

Material Sent YES:

Jess Sullivan
1250 Texas Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Material Sent YES:

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION FOUR

LONNIE KERLEY,
Petitioner,

v.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SOLANO COUNTY,
Respondent;
THE PEOPLE,
Real Party in Interest.

A133719

Solano County Superior Court No. FCR286584

ALTERNATIVE WRIT OF MANDATE

To the Superior Court of California, County of Solano:

The petition for writ of mandate on file herein having been considered and good cause appearing for the issuance of this alternative writ of mandate,

WE DO COMMAND YOU, respondent Superior Court, to vacate your order of November 10, 2011, unsealing the grand jury transcript.

Alternatively, you shall show cause before this court why you should not be compelled to do so when ordered on calendar.

Witness the Honorable Ignazio J. Ruvolo, Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeal of the State of California, First Appellate District, Division Four.

Attest my hand and the Seal of this Court on this 8th day of December, 2011.

I, DIANA HERBERT, CLERK OF THE COURT OF
APPEAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FIRST
APPELLATE DISTRICT, DO HEREBY CERTIFY
THAT THE PRECEDING AND ANNEXED IS A
TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
ON FILE IN MY OFFICE.

WITNESS MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE COURT
THIS 8th DAY OF DECEMBER 2011

DIANA HERBERT, CLERK
BY ANNIE REASONER DEPUTY

Diana Herbert, Clerk

By: A. Reasoner
Annie Reasoner, Deputy Clerk

EXHIBIT B

NewsRoom

1/14/05 Press-Enterprise (Riverside Cal.) (Pg. Unavail. Online)

2005 WLNR 5113662

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January 14, 2005

Palm Springs, Calif., mall hires architect, buoys hope of revitalized downtown

By David Hermann

Jan. 14--PALM SPRINGS, Calif. -- The hiring of an architect to design an updated Desert Fashion Plaza signals that progress toward a revitalization of Palm Springs' struggling downtown, city officials said this week.

"This gets the ball rolling," Councilman Chris Mills said Thursday. "It's been a frustration for at least three years. It's closed, and nobody likes it."

The shuttered plaza, which used to boast a Saks Fifth Avenue and dozens of boutique shops next to the Hyatt, has been largely vacant for years, creating what residents and officials say is an economic drag and an eyesore in the heart of downtown Palm Springs.

During a news conference at City Hall this week, Mills announced that Fashion Plaza owner John Wessman had hired Nelsen Architects to redesign the mall.

Nelsen, which has offices in Scottsdale, Ariz., and Austin, Texas, was chosen out of five architectural firms because of its experience in designing mixed-use projects in the desert, Wessman said after the news conference.

He said conceptual drawings for the project, which would combine restaurants and retail shops with apartments or condominiums, should be completed within 90 days.

A more detailed design would come before Palm Springs City Council for approval by the end of May.

"You could hypothetically be under construction within a year after that," Wessman said.

Wessman's commitment to a schedule on when the Fashion Plaza project will be submitted to the city is more important than the decision on an architect, Mills said.

But the councilman added that it will be more than two years before residents can visit something new at the mall site on Palm Canyon Drive.

"A lot will depend on the phasing," he said. "I severely doubt that it will all happen at once."

Joy Meredith, the president of the Main Street Merchant Association, which represents about 300 downtown businesses, said the hiring of an architect for the Fashion Plaza /is welcome news to merchants.

"This is just what we were waiting to hear," said Meredith, who owns a shop across the street from the Hyatt hotel that connects to the mall.

Meredith said business owners have been frustrated that the mall has languished since Wessman bought it in 2001.

"It certainly has been very difficult for those that are sharing the same block as the Fashion Plaza. It has hurt downtown badly, deeply," Meredith said. "Now we're going to finally move forward."

Maintaining their focus on downtown, city officials have instructed City Manager David Ready to create a Downtown Urban Design Committee made up of local residents and business people to help plan what the downtown should look like.

The committee will help develop new design standards for the city's downtown that will be included in the city's new general plan.

Late Wednesday, the City Council voted unanimously to spend as much as \$933,000 to hire a consultant to update the general plan, which maps a community's development.

Noting that Palm Springs is already facing at least two years of multimillion-dollar budget deficits, Councilwoman Ginny Foat expressed concern about the project's cost before the vote.

"I don't know how we face the guys in the police and fire departments and tell them they're laid off and yet we're getting the Cadillac of general plan updates," she said.

But Foat voted for the update after other council members, including Mills and Steve Pougnet, said it was the right thing to do given the growing pains that Palm Springs is experiencing.

Citing two upcoming ballot measures that attempt to limit growth, Pougnet said the council and the city need an updated plan that works and includes input from the community.

"At this time, of all times, we need the Cadillac of general plans," Pougnet said.

To see more of The Press-Enterprise, or to subscribe to the newspaper, go to <http://www.PE.com>.

---- Index References ----

Company: SAKS INC

News Subject: (Business Management (1BU42); Corporate Strategy & Strategic Planning (1XO03); Business Strategy (1BU97))

Industry: (Science & Engineering (1SC33); Theoretical Analysis (1TH79); Construction (1CO11); Engineering & Architectural Services (1EN06); Architecture (1AR60); Business Theory (1BU14))

Region: (USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); California (1CA98))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (DOWNTOWN URBAN DESIGN COMMITTEE; FASHION PLAZA; SAKS FIFTH AVENUE; STREET MERCHANT ASSOCIATION) (Citing; Councilman Chris Mills; Councilwoman Ginny Foat; David Ready; Foat; Jan; John Wessman; Joy Meredith; Meredith; Mills; Nelsen; Nelsen Architects; Pougnet; Steve Pougnet; Wessman)

Word Count: 790

End of Document

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NewsRoom

EXHIBIT C

Wessman to Discuss Status of Mall Redevelopment Project

City News Service

March 2, 2011 Wednesday 3:43 AM PST

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Length: 318 words

Dateline: PALM SPRINGS

Body

Now that he and the city of Palm Springs have reached an agreement to work together, John Wessman today will address residents on the status of the Desert Fashion Plaza renovation project.

Wessman will make a presentation to residents and stakeholders during the 6 p.m. study session at the Palm Springs convention center, city spokeswoman Amy Blaisdell said.

"John Wessman will present to the community the incorporation of input gleaned through a series of three successful visioning workshops regarding the future of the long vacant Desert Fashion Plaza," Blaisdell said.

Wessman is the president of Wessman Development and, last month, agreed to come to terms on a pact with the city by Aug. 1 for redeveloping the vacant mall.

Such a working relationship appeared in doubt just a few weeks prior, when Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet rejected the company's plans to sell off only parcels of the 17-acre piece of land. Earlier, the company rebuffed the city's offer of \$18 million for the property.

There are still plenty of hurdles to clear before the project takes off.

Wessman said last month during a Main Street Palm Springs meeting that he would need the city's financial assistance for his plan to come to fruition. The City Council previously has estimated such support to be \$50 million, which would come from a voter-approved tax.

Wessman has owned the property for more than a decade, but was unable to get it off the ground for various reasons. The city tried to purchase the parcel of land in order to begin the renovations, discussions that eventually led to the agreement to work together.

Today's session will take place in the Primrose Room of the Palm Springs Convention Center, 277 N. Avenida Caballeros.

The meeting will be broadcast at 8 p.m. Thursday on Palm Springs Community Television Channel 17 and Time Warner Cable 121 and can also be viewed online at the city's website, Blaisdell said.

Load-Date: March 3, 2011

Wessman to Discuss Status of Mall Redevelopment Project

End of Document

EXHIBIT D

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

February 17, 2017 Friday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A5

Length: 3860 words

Byline: By, Barrett Newkirk , and, Brett Kelman, The Desert Sun

Body

For two years while serving as mayor of Palm Springs, Steve Pougnet accepted bribes from local real-estate developers in exchange for favorable decisions from behind the City Council dais, prosecutors alleged in a criminal complaint listing 21 felony charges against him.

Pougnet, a two-term mayor and former Democratic candidate for Congress, is charged with nine counts of receiving bribes, eight counts of conflict of interest as a public official and three counts of perjury.

Also charged were businessmen John Wessman and Richard Meaney. Each is charged with nine counts of offering a bribe. All three men face an additional charge of conspiracy to commit bribery.

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office alleged in a criminal complaint filed Thursday that Pougnet was paid \$375,000 between September 2012 and September 2014 through a scheme in which Wessman paid Meaney who then directed money to Pougnet. The complaint lists nine payments to Pougnet and 11 votes Pougnet cast benefiting Wessman and Meaney.

"Richard Meaney and John Wessman were working together to bribe the mayor, so the money was obviously traveling from the developers to the mayor," District Attorney Mike Hestrin said. "This is a large amount of money that was paid to the mayor for his influence on the City Council."

"The mayor is very influential and these individuals had a lot to gain," he continued. "It's pretty brazen and pretty obvious once you scratch the surface."

Hestrin said the message of the investigation and charges is that "everybody deserves fair, open and honest government."

The case presents problems for the development of downtown Palm Springs, because convictions of conflict of interest could void development contracts between the city and Wessman.

"There's going to be some complexities that come out of this," Hestrin said. "The sort of unintended consequences of these filings is that some of these deals may have to be unwound and undone."

"If there's a conflict of interest... you can't even take part in the discussion," he explained. "We're talking about multiple land deals, development deals."

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

If convicted of all the charges, Pougnet, 53, would be barred for life from holding public office and face a potential maximum sentence of 19 years in state prison, the DA's Office said. Meaney, 51, and Wessman, 78, would face a potential 12 years in state prison. All three men are expected to surrender to the court in the next few days. Bail was set at \$25,000 for each of them, according to court records.

Wessman is set to appear in a Riverside courtroom on March 16 for his arraignment, a hearing where a defendant enters an initial plea. Initial court appearances for Pougnet and Meaney had not been set as of Thursday.

Attempts to contact Meaney, Pougnet and their attorneys were unsuccessful Thursday.

The charges come 17 months after a law enforcement raid on Palm Springs City Hall. The investigation was prompted by The Desert Sun's reporting on Pougnet's ties to Meaney beginning almost two years ago. Over the course of several months in 2015, the newspaper investigated how Meaney, through his company Union Abbey, paid Pougnet more than \$200,000 for unspecified consulting work and examined possible conflicts of interest as Meaney sought city approval for development projects. Amid the scrutiny, Pougnet announced he would not seek re-election. He left office in December 2015.

Hestrin credited The Desert Sun for its role in bringing the scandal to the attention of the public.

"After the publication of the first of those articles, we began to get a lot of phone calls," he said. "Citizens' complaints, coming forward and saying, 'You should look into this.' ... So that began the process of getting the investigation going."

Wessman, the city's most prominent developer, has been building in Palm Springs since the 1960s. His namesake company is the city's partner on an incomplete plan to dramatically reshape downtown, expected to cost between \$300 million and \$400 million. The project is now among those with uncertain futures.

Meaney was known as an executive at the Orange County firm Nexus Development that also had significant plans in Palm Springs. He and Wessman worked together on some projects.

The 12-page criminal complaint gives a timeline of payments going from Wessman to Meaney and Meaney to Pougnet as both developers took projects before the City Council. Stephen Mitchell, another developer whom Pougnet had said he once worked for, also paid Pougnet while receiving money from Meaney. According to the complaint, Mitchell told an investigator in August 2015 that he paid Pougnet about \$75,000 to "curry favor" with the mayor. Mitchell has not been charged with a crime.

A receptionist at Wessman's Palm Springs office said Thursday morning she didn't know anything about the charges and that there was no one at the location who did. No one at an address affiliated with Wessman would answer the door Thursday.

Michael Braun, Wessman's son-in-law and a senior vice president at Wessman's company, said in a brief email to The Desert Sun that he intended to finish the ongoing downtown project. Braun is mentioned in the criminal complaint as having accepted invoices from Meaney and was not charged with a crime.

A statement Braun released Thursday afternoon said Wessman denied any wrongdoing, vowed vigorous defense and announced he was stepping down. His companies are working to ensure that all projects proceed in a timely manner, the statement said.

"In light of these events, John Wessman has formally retired and is no longer involved in the management or in the day to day operations of Wessman Development, Wessman Holdings, or other related entities. This includes all existing projects, including those currently in the planning and/or construction stages, such as the Downtown Palm Springs Project," according to the statement.

Hestrin said the charges announced Thursday were the culmination of the investigation, but he noted more charges could come if new evidence is uncovered.

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

"I am pretty confident that these are the three main players," he said.

Hestrin said the money from the developers to the former mayor was "absolutely" buying more than votes.

"It's influence in the sense that the mayor is going to make things happen," he said.

Among the actions alleged in the complaint:

In October 2012, Wessman paid Union Abbey \$26,360 about two weeks before Pougnet voted to approve changes to the financing agreement for Wessman's downtown project.

In November 2012, Meaney paid Mitchell \$25,100 and Mitchell paid Pougnet \$24,690 around the same time Pougnet voted to approve changes to a real-estate project called Vivante involving Meaney and Nexus Development.

Over the course of a few days in December 2012, approximately \$24,000 went from Wessman to Meaney and from Meaney to Mitchell's wife, Nancy. On Dec. 19, Pougnet voted to approve Wessman's plans for the downtown development. The next day he accepted a check from the Mitchells' company for \$25,620.

In May 2013, Wessman signed a check to Union Abby for \$100,000. Soon after, Meaney sent a check to Pougnet for \$75,000. The next month, Pougnet voted to approve the Dakota condominium project in which both Wessman and Meaney were involved. Meaney then sent another check to Pougnet in November for \$25,000. Then in December, Meaney sent Pougnet yet another check for \$50,000 days before Wessman sent Meaney a check for the same amount.

On Sept. 3, 2014, Pougnet voted to approve changes to Wessman's downtown plans. Later that month, Meaney paid Pougnet \$75,000. Before the end of the year, Pougnet voted on two other projects involving Meaney and Wessman.

Palm Springs officials and members of the city council were in closed session Thursday morning as the details of the complaint became public. Staff searched for copies of the complaint while others turned on a TV to watch the DA's press conference, commenting quietly among themselves.

Barely an hour after Hestrin's press conference, Mayor Robert Moon and other council members assured the community they were committed to transparency and had fully cooperated with the investigation.

Moon, flanked by council members Ginny Foat, J.R. Roberts and Geoff Kors, City Manager David Ready, City Attorney Doug Holland and Assistant City Manager Marcus Fuller, said there were more questions than answers and the city would not be able to provide much information to the public right away.

"These are business partnerships, and they are complex, but we will get back to you," Ready said.

The complaint said an investigator spoke with George Marantz, president of Palm Springs-based G&M Construction, on Jan. 10, 2017. Marantz said Pougnet regularly solicited money from him and that Pougnet voted favorably on plans benefiting Marantz. No dollar amount was included in the complaint, but it lists one criminal charge against Pougnet for a vote on Dec. 19, 2012, giving Marantz's construction company an additional \$10,773 for a new bridge on Belardo Road completed that year. Marantz has not been charged. A dispatcher with G&M Construction said Thursday that Marantz was away from the office and not immediately reachable.

On the day of the raid, Sept. 1, 2015, agents from the FBI, IRS and Riverside County District Attorney's Office confiscated documents and equipment from City Hall and Pougnet's Palm Springs home. The corruption probe was a jolt to this desert tourist destination that is heavily dependent on private investment for new hotels and restaurants. As mayor, Pougnet cheered on the post-recession boom in new construction.

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

Following the raid, the corruption investigation withdrew behind the scenes. As the one-year anniversary came and went, the lack of action or prosecution led some to wonder if the probe had come up empty-handed. Investigators, however, maintained they were still working. The criminal complaints provide some answers for the question of what, if anything, the FBI found and a further indication that questions over possible corruption were not an unfounded attempt to hobble Pougnet in the run up to a city election, as he and some of his supporters had argued.

In a statement issued the day of the raid, Pougnet promised cooperation and cautioned against allowing the investigation to "sidetrack our efforts to make the future even brighter."

The next day, Pougnet told the audience at a City Council meeting not to speculate about where it might lead.

"This investigation will be thorough, and we'll all live by the conclusion," he said. By that time, Pougnet had already said he would be leaving the City Council later that year.

The initial details of Pougnet's work for Meaney came from annual financial interest forms required of elected officials. Pougnet twice reported being a paid consultant for a company called Union Abbey, earning more than \$100,000 in 2013 and again in 2014. State records show Meaney created Union Abbey in 2004 but the company left almost no corporate footprint and the nature of the business was unclear. In April 2015, when The Desert Sun first asked Pougnet about his consulting work, the state said Union Abbey had been suspended for six years and owed \$47,435.28 in unpaid taxes.

The exact amount of money Pougnet earned through Union Abbey was unknown because the disclosure forms allow officials to report incomes in broad ranges. For both annual reports he checked a box saying he was paid "over \$100,000." Pougnet declined The Desert Sun's request that he provide more documentation of his consulting work.

The three perjury charges against Pougnet are the result of false statements prosecutors said he knowingly made on his financial disclosure documents - known as Forms 700 - in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Pougnet, who also earned money consulting for the Palm Springs International Film Festival, initially said he was consulting on projects away from the Palm Springs area. Later, when he announced he was ending his relationship with the company, Pougnet said he helped Meaney understand the city's economic development efforts so that they could be replicated in other locations. Pougnet sat out of some City Council decisions tied to Meaney without giving a public explanation.

While mayor, Pougnet split his time between Palm Springs and Colorado, where his husband and two children lived. He indicated he was looking forward to joining his family full time after leaving office and has since disappeared from public life in Palm Springs. No one answered the door at his Denver home late Wednesday and Thursday.

At his final council meeting, Pougnet didn't bring up the ongoing investigation but told a packed chamber he enjoyed "every minute" of his time in office.

"I'm certainly not perfect," Pougnet said. "But trust me. I gave my all to make the right decisions with this council to move this city forward."

From foes to partners

The city and Wessman have been seen as partners on the downtown project, even as details like building heights riled some residents. But Wessman wasn't always in the good graces of city leaders. When negotiations broke down in January 2011 over the city's purchase of the vacant downtown mall, Wessman and Pougnet each blamed the other.

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

Frustrated by the years of stagnation at the Desert Fashion Plaza, the city proposed buying the property from Wessman for \$18 million. Wessman rejected the offer and said Pougnet was making it difficult to move forward with plans for the site. "I'm not going to go quietly into the night," Wessman told The Desert Sun at the time.

Pougnet countered, telling the paper, "It's been him who has not been able to deliver for years."

Then the dynamic suddenly changed. Pougnet shocked many residents that February when he announced at his State of the City address that a meeting with Wessman had resulted in a new partnership meant to make downtown bustle again.

"I think they went up to John's house and drank a couple bottles of wine, or something like that," John Raymond, the city's former director of economic and community development, said in an October interview. "And they came out of that saying, 'You know what, we're going to work together.'"

The improved relationship, which seemed to kill any threat of eminent domain, may have been aided by the fact that the city didn't have \$18 million laying around, Raymond said.

Agreeing to work together on downtown, he said, "turned Steve from being the biggest antagonist into being the biggest cheerleader, like overnight."

Within a year, the City Council and Wessman were toasting champagne as the mall's demolition got underway.

Raymond told The Desert Sun he had one brief interaction with investigators and that he was unaware of Pougnet's business arrangement with Meaney.

A key piece of the downtown strategy was a 1 percent sales-tax hike 58 percent of city voters approved in November 2011. The city earmarked \$43 million raised from the tax, known as Measure J, for downtown demolition and rebuilding.

Wessman gave more than \$95,000 to the vote yes campaign, while the city spent nearly \$53,000 in tax money on its Measure J "educational campaign." Since taking effect in April 2012, the tax has raised around \$12 million each year for a long list of civic improvements.

People involved in the downtown project have said a series of lawsuits were partly to blame for the slow progress downtown. Much of the construction still needs to happen, and so far only one new business has opened on the project site - a West Elm furnishings store that Pougnet announced with a flourish at what turned out to be his last State of the City speech. The store officially opened last Sept. 1, exactly one year after the raid at City Hall.

Friends and associates

Pougnet and Meaney's ties went beyond Union Abbey. Projects Meaney helped steer through the city-approval process as Pougnet sat in the mayor's chair further linked the two long-time friends.

That friendship preceded Pougnet's time in city government. Amid the spotlight placed on their relationship in 2015, Meaney and his wife, Heidi, released an open letter saying the couple had known Pougnet for over a decade. They attended the christening of Pougnet's children, and Pougnet officiated the Meaney's wedding. When Pougnet wanted to sell a home in Palm Springs in 2012, records show he enlisted the help of Heidi Meaney and her husband's employer, Nexus Development.

"It's sad that a handful of people are unhappy with the most productive Mayor this valley has ever seen and feel that it's ok to drag both of us through the mud in an effort to unseat him," the Meaney's wrote.

In December 2014, while Pougnet was a paid private consultant for Meaney's Union Abbey, the mayor voted along with the rest of the City Council to sell Meaney and a business partner, Yokang Zhou, a piece of vacant land on a prime commercial corridor. After The Desert Sun asked about the vote, the mayor said he mistakenly neglected to

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

recuse himself from the largely procedural vote. Little is known about Zhou and attempts to contract him were unsuccessful.

A subsequent investigation by the newspaper found that the process the city used to sell the property and others did not involve appraisals or open bidding, making it possible for land to be sold for far under fair-market value.

The process allowed Meaney and Zhou to purchase the small vacant lot for \$195,561 a few months after Meaney purchased a similar adjacent lot for \$1 million.

The city rescinded the sale offer and commissioned an outside firm to evaluate the process. The review found the city violated legal requirements for the sale of land once owned by its Redevelopment Agency. No one else has come forward to buy the land Meaney once coveted, but Meaney has put a portion of the block he already owns up for sale with his wife as the agent.

Then there was the Hacienda, a failed restaurant and poolside hangout spot Richard and Heidi Meaney opened in 2014 with the help of a \$250,000 city economic development grant. Pougnet did not participate in the vote approving the grant.

After the Hacienda closed, an outside review found the city was lax in its recordkeeping around the grant program. The city sued Meaney to recoup some of the grant, and the site is now slated to become a hotel. The suit is currently stayed now that a new developer, Chris Pardo, has agreed to repay the grant if his business there fails. Pardo said Thursday plans for the 66-room hotel were on course.

Wessman controls the lease of the land the Hacienda occupies, and Meaney's wife Heidi has marketed homes in The Dakota, a nearby Wessman housing project. Votes involving the Dakota are part of prosecutors' case against Pougnet.

Other projects with Meaney ties include the Aberdeen, a block-sized project downtown proposed by Nexus Development while Meaney was a principal at the firm. Nexus had fought preservationists to demolish a row of 1970s-era office buildings as part of Aberdeen, but any talk of Nexus continuing with Aberdeen has stopped since Pougnet left office. Since the project died, the buildings have undergone a careful restoration and are ready for new tenants. Pougnet's interest in property included in that project are part of the case against him. Nexus executives did not respond to phone messages and emails Thursday.

Meaney's name also surfaced in connection to a 2012 City Council vote benefiting Wessman Development. When another developer, Dennis Cunningham, failed to make progress on a condominium project on the city's north side and lost the land to a bank, Wessman purchased the land and requested council members recall bonds Cunningham had secured so Wessman could use the proceeds to see the project to completion.

That property, known as Pedregal, is included in prosecutors' case against Pougnet.

Pougnet aggressively supported the request, which passed the council 3-2. The deal led to a lawsuit against the city and a \$1.4 million settlement paid by Cunningham and another developer. With the connection between Pougnet and Meaney raising questions about the vote, those developers filed lawsuits in December against Meaney, the city and Wessman's companies in an attempt to get their money back. Cunningham said in 2015 that he'd taken his story to the FBI.

Cunningham said in 2015 that he believed Pougnet "ramrodded" the decision on Pedregal. After news of the criminal charges came out Thursday, Cunningham kept his comments more reserved.

"Unfortunately, we are in a lawsuit with the city and I can't say anything beyond I feel better about our situation at this point. And I feel bad for the city," Cunningham said.

A mayor's rise and fall

DA: EX-MAYOR, DEVELOPERS CHARGED IN \$375K BRIBERY; Pougnet, Wessman, Meaney indicted 17 months after task force raid

Pougnet's announcement in 2015 that he would not seek a third term was an abrupt end to a political career that almost reached the halls of Congress.

He was elected to the Palm Springs City Council in 2003 as still something of a newcomer to the city. Four years later, he became mayor. In the job, Pougnet became known as one of Palm Springs' biggest promoters, focusing on building the city's reputation as friendly to businesses, tourists and LGBT people.

Pougnet married his partner, Christopher Green, at City Hall in 2008 and seemed to relish the opportunity to officiate other gay weddings in the window before Proposition 8 temporarily ended them in California starting in 2008.

In 2010, he unsuccessfully challenged Republican incumbent Mary Bono for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He then came back a year later to win the support of 70 percent of voters for another four years as mayor.

That same year, Pougnet led the campaign to get city voters to approve the Measure J sales tax increase that benefited Wessman's downtown plans.

When he announced he would not campaign again, Pougnet dismissed any role the scrutiny over his work with Meaney played in his decision. During a council meeting in May 2015, he said he made up his mind "a long time" ago. However, emails from two months earlier obtained by The Desert Sun showed Pougnet laying groundwork for a re-election campaign with consultants and city staff.

With the sitting mayor out of the race, the election for the city's next top elected official largely became a fight between Councilwoman Ginny Foat, a Pougnet ally, and challenger Robert Moon, who campaigned saying he would be a "full-time mayor" and not take on side jobs or consulting work.

Following the City Hall raid, Foat and other council members sought to minimize any blow back, but Moon seized the chance to raise questions about wider corruption - even wearing an FBI uniform during Halloween revelry downtown days before the election.

"It is not a council member's responsibility to keep track of the conflicts of interest of everyone sitting on the council," Foat said during her campaign.

She lost her mayoral bid but retained a seat on the council. Councilman Paul Lewin was voted out in the same election.

The night he was elected mayor, Moon said, "I think people want to be proud of their city government again."

Reporters Skip Descant, Corinne Kennedy and Jesse Marx contributed to this story. Barrett Newkirk can be reached at barrett.newkirk@desertsun.com Brett Kelman can be reached at brett.kelman@desertsun.com

Graphic

Jay Calderon/The Desert Sun

A public corruption task force made up of the FBI, the District Attorney's Office and the IRS raids Palm Springs City Hall on Sept. 1, 2015.

Load-Date: February 17, 2017

EXHIBIT E

timeline

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

February 19, 2017 Sunday, 1 Edition

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Body

Public corruption charges filed against former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet and real estate developers Richard Meaney and John Wessman capped off an almost two-year scandal which shattered public trust in City Hall and led to the replacement of more than half the City Council in subsequent elections.

The saga began in the spring of 2015 when reporting by The Desert Sun revealed Pougnet had been working a side job as a paid consultant for Union Abbey, a company associated with Meaney which had a suspended business license and more than \$47,000 in unpaid taxes.

December 2014: The Palm Springs City Council, including Pougnet, approved the sale of the Casa Del Camino property on North Palm Canyon Drive to Meaney and investor Yokang Zhou. At the time, Pougnet was consulting for Union Abbey. He eventually reported more than \$200,000 income from his work with the company in 2013 and 2014.

April 2015: The Desert Sun began reporting on Pougnet's financial ties to Union Abbey. His exact function at the company remains unclear. He initially said he consulted on projects outside Palm Springs, then later said he helped advise the company on Palm Springs' economic development efforts.

May 2015: Pougnet announced he would not seek re-election in November after saying he made a mistake by not recusing himself on the Casa Del Camino property sale. Later that month, the California Fair Political Practices Commission announced it would investigate the mayor's actions.

September 2015: A joint task force comprised of agents from the FBI, IRS and Riverside County District Attorney's Office raided Palm Springs, seizing documents, hard drives and cell phones as part of a public corruption investigation. Agents also took items from Pougnet's Palm Springs home. Shortly after, Palm Springs hired former Riverside County District Attorney Rod Pacheco as outside legal counsel to the city, though the agreement was not disclosed until April 2016.

November 2015: Rob Moon defeated eight other competitors - including Council member Ginny Foat, considered Pougnet's heir apparent - for the open mayoral seat, riding a tide of anti-corruption sentiment.

May 2016: Palm Springs City Council votes to end Pacheco's contract after the agreement comes under intense public scrutiny.

September 2016: One year after the FBI raid, no arrests had been made, but officials requested thousands more documents from City Hall and Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin said the investigation was "active and ongoing."

timeline

January 2017: A year and a half after the raid on City Hall, Palm Springs again turned to outside legal counsel, with the council approving a \$60,000 contract with high-powered, international law firm Crowell Moring.

February 2017: The Riverside County District Attorney's Office charged 30 felony counts covering Pougnet, Meaney and Wessman, including bribery, conflict of interest and conspiracy to commit bribery.

Load-Date: February 19, 2017

End of Document

EXHIBIT F

Corruption at city hall; Riverside County DA plans to file criminal charges today in a case involving ex-Palm Springs mayor and developers

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

February 16, 2017 Thursday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A6

Length: 796 words

Byline: By, Barrett Newkirk, and, Brett Kelman, The Desert Sun

Body

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office will file criminal charges as a result of its investigation into public corruption in Palm Springs.

Prosecutors are set to announce the outcome of the investigation at 10 a.m. Thursday in Riverside. The announcement will include details of criminal charges, a person familiar with the investigation told The Desert Sun. The source asked not to be identified because charges had not been filed as of Wednesday afternoon.

Any criminal charges are sure to shake the desert city. The development comes 17 months after investigators from the FBI and other agencies seized documents and equipment from Palm Springs City Hall and the home of then-Mayor Steve Pougnet. The documents taken included records involving businessman John Wessman, the city's most prominent real estate developer and its partner in the unfinished downtown redevelopment plan.

City officials, who were at City Hall on Wednesday evening for a scheduled public meeting, said they were unaware any charges were coming.

"All I know is what I read in The Desert Sun," Mayor Robert Moon told a reporter from the paper.

The raid on Sept. 1, 2015, followed months of reporting by The Desert Sun on Pougnet's ties to developer Richard Meaney. In addition to being Pougnet's personal friend and business associate, Meaney worked with Wessman on projects in Palm Springs and for the Orange County firm Nexus Development.

Financial disclosure paperwork filed by Pougnet showed he earned more than \$200,000 working for Meaney's company Union Abbey in 2013 and 2014, a period when Meaney was seeking city approval on various land developments. Pougnet provided few details about his work for Meaney and amid public scrutiny in 2015 announced he was ending the consulting job. Pougnet then announced he would not seek re-election in 2015.

He said he made the decision well before his announcement that May, but emails later uncovered by The Desert Sun showed Pougnet making plans for a re-election campaign in early 2015.

Since leaving office toward the end of that year, Pougnet has disappeared from the Palm Springs political and social scene.

Corruption at city hall; Riverside County DA plans to file criminal charges today in a case involving ex-Palm Springs mayor and developers

When challenged by The Desert Sun, Pougnet admitted that a vote on a land sale to Meaney in December 2014 was an inadvertent mistake but has otherwise maintained he did nothing wrong. He said he sat out of other votes involving Meaney and made the financial disclosures required by law.

A Desert Sun investigation raised other questions about the property sale to Meaney. As the city of Palm Springs sought to sell land once owned by its redevelopment agency, officials never had the properties appraised or sought competitive open bids. Instead, officials used estimates that set the price far below the likely open-market value. The process allowed Meaney to purchase a vacant lot on a prime commercial corridor for \$195,561. Earlier that year, Meaney purchased a similar adjacent lot from a private seller for \$1 million.

Additional questions arose around a \$250,000 city economic development grant awarded to the Hacienda, a restaurant and poolside lounge Meaney and his wife, Heidi, opened in 2014. The business eventually closed and the city sued Meaney in an effort to collect some of the grant money. Wessman is involved in the Hacienda project and helped the Meaney family pay off debts after the business shut its doors. Pougnet did not participate in the vote to approve the grant.

Meaney and Wessman also worked together on a stalled condominium project tied to a 2012 City Council vote benefiting Wessman Development. After Wessman purchased the land through a bank, he requested council members recall bonds secured by the previous developer, Dennis Cunningham. The decision, which Pougnet aggressively supported, had the potential to give Wessman a multi-million-dollar windfall. Instead, the deal has been the subject of multiple lawsuits, including two filed in December accusing the city of unfairly favoring Wessman and Meaney.

While in office, Pougnet prioritized bringing new commercial activity to downtown Palm Springs. After a hard-fought feud with Wessman over the blighted mall he owned in the heart of the city, Pougnet and Wessman came to an agreement in 2011 to partner on sweeping redevelopment plans for the area. The city agreed to chip in \$43 million from a newly approved sales tax increase and the derelict mall was torn down.

The \$300 million project, which includes a park, two hotels and space for other businesses is only partially complete and progressing slowly, raising questions about the future of the city's downtown.

Reporter Jesse Marx contributed to this story. Reporter Barrett Newkirk can be reached at (760)778-4767, barrett.newkirk@desertsun.com Brett Kelman can be reached at brett.kelman@desertsun.com

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End of Document

EXHIBIT G

After the City Hall raid, real work now begins

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

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Byline: By, Brett Kelman and Colin Atagi

Body

"Steve Pougnet is committed to transparency and full cooperation with the inquiry."

Malcolm Segal

Attorney for Mayor Steve Pougnet

"We owe it to everybody not to add to the speculation."

Mike Hestrin

Riverside County District Attorney

An FBI investigation that shut down Palm Springs City Hall on Tuesday now moves behind closed doors, where investigators will comb through documents and computer files for weeks if not months, hunting for evidence of public corruption.

This work will be invisible to the public, but the investigation will still be churning in private, where there is plenty to do, Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin said Wednesday.

"What happened (Tuesday) was not in any way an end," Hestrin said. "It was just another stage in the investigation."

"What happens now is we digest and review all the evidence. ... It's a long process, and it's painstaking. We have got our work cut out for us," he said.

Agents from the Inland Empire Regional Corruption Task Force, which is led by the FBI and includes the Internal Revenue Service and the DAs Office, shuttered City Hall nearly all day, then left with boxes full of government documents and computer hard drives. Federal agents also confiscated some items directly from Mayor Steve Pougnet. The raid was part of an undisclosed public corruption investigation, which potentially tarnished the city's reputation, but ultimately revealed very little about the focus of the probe.

In response to the investigation, Pougnet has hired an attorney who specializes in white collar crime and defending elected officials who are accused of misconduct.

Events like Tuesday's raid are a unique moment when corruption investigations, which are normally kept secret, suddenly erupt into public space, revealing themselves in a manner that is both intriguing and confusing. Raids are

After the City Hall raid, real work now begins

one of the rare times when the FBI will actually confirm it is performing an investigation, but agents still won't say who is being investigated, or why.

Those answers, most often, take time.

Jack Pitney, a political science professor at Claremont McKenna College, said it frequently takes months for a public corruption investigation to proceed from a raid to a courthouse, if it makes it there at all.

Investigators will spend that time sifting through paper trails, bank records and email chains.

"These cases tend not to be terribly exciting, even though they're very important and often involve large amounts of money," Pitney said.

The Palm Springs raid comes after months of scrutiny of Pougnet, who has been under fire for financial ties to local developer Richard Meaney. Pougnet was paid more than \$200,000 to work as a consultant for one of Meaney's companies, Union Abbey, which had no valid business license for five years. Pougnet later voted to sell a city property to Meaney for a questionably low price, sparking an investigation by the Fair Political Practices Commission.

Meaney has refused to comment.

The Desert Sun has learned that investigators have questioned at least two developers or their representatives as part of the corruption investigation. However, John Wessman, the city's most high-profile developer, said Tuesday night he has not been questioned.

Pougnet has hired attorney Malcolm Segal, a Sacramento lawyer, but it is unclear if Segal came on the job before or after the raid. On Wednesday, Segal said repeatedly that Pougnet would work with authorities.

"Steve Pougnet is committed to transparency and full cooperation with the inquiry," Segal said. "My intention is to interact with the authorities as openly and as regularly as they desire."

Segal would not say if Pougnet had been questioned as part of the investigation, or what items were seized from the mayor when investigators met him Tuesday. He also would not discuss the details of his representation of Pougnet.

Segal said he did not know the focus of the corruption investigation.

"We know as much as you do," he said.

Ultimately, a full explanation of Tuesday's raid won't be known until either an arrest is made or the City Hall search warrant is unsealed in federal court. However, an arrest is far from a certainty, and the warrant won't be unsealed "any time in the near future," said Thom Mrozek, a spokesman for the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Laura Eimiller, a spokeswoman for the FBI, said Wednesday that it would be inappropriate to release any details about the underlying investigation as long as that warrant remains sealed. Hestrin also said he could not speak freely until the document is unsealed.

"We owe it to everybody not to add to the speculation," Hestrin said.

Although the raid closed City Hall nearly all day, business resumed as normal Wednesday, despite a lingering uncertainty about the corruption probe.

On Wednesday morning, City Manager David Ready said the raid shouldn't affect city services. Ready described the raid as a "heartbreaking event for the city," but said he still didn't really know what it was about.

Ready said he was interviewed by investigators for 45 minutes on Tuesday, but they asked only general questions about city government.

After the City Hall raid, real work now begins

"It was more about procedure and process," Ready said. "They were as confused as much as everyone was about the (city) planning process."

Ready said he would be "surprised" if the corruption investigation goes anywhere.

"Everything is an open process, and all those records are public," Ready said.

Reporter Barrett Newkirk contributed to this story.

Reporter Brett Kelman can be reached by phone at (760) 778-4642, by email at brett.kelman@desertsun.com or on Twitter @TDSbrettkelman.

"Steve Pougnet is committed to transparency and full cooperation with the inquiry."

Malcolm Segal

Attorney for Mayor Steve Pougnet

"We owe it to everybody not to add to the speculation."

Mike Hestrin

Riverside County District Attorney

Load-Date: September 18, 2015

End of Document

EXHIBIT H

Probe includes Wessman projects

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

January 24, 2016 Sunday, 1 Edition

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Length: 2149 words

Byline: By, Kia Farhang

Body

An agreement with Wessman Holdings and emails sent by Palm Springs' city manager about fees paid to the city's largest developer, John Wessman, were among items seized by the FBI during a sweep of offices in Palm Springs and Southern California.

Federal agents with an anti-public corruption task force in the U.S. Attorney's Central California office collected emails, agreements and development files for the \$350 million downtown redevelopment project, a centerpiece of former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet's political campaigns and public initiatives.

Agents also seized at least eight specific items linked to Richard Meaney, a private developer, Wessman business associate and Nexus Development principal who paid the mayor more than \$200,000 over two years for unspecific consulting work. That consulting relationship covered a period when Nexus and Meaney benefited from city land sales and business incentive programs.

The mere seizure of documents does not prove wrongdoing, but the itemized receipt for property taken from Palm Springs City Hall for the first time confirms specific areas of focus for investigators.

Wessman, the city's largest developer, struck a deal with Pougnet and the Palm Spring City Council to transform 1.3 million square feet of downtown blight with the aid of tens of millions in sales tax revenue. Federal investigators were especially interested in the paper trail of that deal, as well as the inner workings of City Hall's relationship with Meaney and Wessman.

A total of 32 items of interest were seized by the task force, comprised of the FBI, IRS and District Attorney's Offices of Riverside and San Bernardino. The list includes city spokesperson Amy Blaisdell's iPhone, a voicemail log, removable hard drives, laptops, vouchers, cancelled checks, handwritten notes, emails, letters, and multiple file folders, according to a two-page seizure list obtained by The Desert Sun. Agents also took Pougnet's iPhone and iPad at his Palm Springs condo.

The FBI descended on City Hall on Sept. 1 after months of Desert Sun reports on the ties between Pougnet and Meaney.

After The Desert Sun first exposed Pougnet's outside consulting work, the mayor gave conflicting accounts of his business relationship with Meaney. Pressed for a detailed explanation, Pougnet stopped talking to reporters.

Probe includes Wessman projects

During the years he took money from a shell company formed by Meaney called "Union Abbey," Meaney and another investor bought a piece of property from the city at a price likely far below market value, and Meaney's restaurant, the Hacienda Cantina and Beach Club, received a \$250,000 city economic incentive grant.

Meaney did not return calls seeking comment on this story. Neither did Pougnet and Malcolm Segal, his attorney.

Palm Springs has since rescinded the land sale and gave Meaney until Jan. 12 to pay back more than half of the grant. He missed that deadline and is now in default on the repayment, City Manager David Ready said.

Meaney closed the Hacienda for regular business in November, and the restaurant is up for sale.

Pougnet and Meaney are part of a broader web of Orange County players tied by money and an unwillingness to explain their work in Palm Springs.

Pougnet earned as much as \$100,000 in consulting work for the Costa Mesa-based Mitchell Brix Group the year before he started working for Meaney. Steve Mitchell of the Mitchell Brix group once worked with Meaney and has declined to speak to The Desert Sun.

Authorities also subpoenaed the Rosenow Spevacek Group, which complied with their investigation, president Jim Simon said. The Santa Ana consulting firm helped Palm Springs estimate land values that later benefited Nexus and Meaney.

Wessman owns the land the Hacienda occupies, and Meaney's wife Heidi has marketed homes in The Dakota, a nearby Wessman housing project.

Wessman Development Senior Vice President Michael Braun declined to comment for this story on Thursday.

The list of items the FBI agents seized is long but vague, and it's unclear what many of the entries refer to. But some of them appear to primarily concern Wessman and his companies. They include:

"David Ready emails regarding Wessman's fee."

Ready said Thursday that those emails concern the city's fee-sharing agreement with Wessman on the 20-acre downtown project that's replacing the now-demolished Desert Fashion Plaza. The city agreed in 2014 to split the cost of litigation involving the project with the Wessman firm. Palm Springs also halved the amount Wessman will pay for city permits and fees.

"Agreement with Wessman Holding" (sic).

Wessman Holdings is a limited liability company registered to the same Palm Springs address as Wessman Development.

It's not clear what agreement the FBI took. A search on the city's website turned up a 2012 agreement in which the city agreed to cover half of the roughly \$460,000 that Wessman Holdings incurred in early architectural and engineering costs for the downtown project.

A search for Wessman Holdings also shows documents related to the Dakota, the housing project nestled against the mountains on South Belardo Road and adjacent to the Hacienda.

Wessman Holdings also appears in a city document linked to Pedregal, a planned condominium development at the base of Tramway Road. Wessman bought the property from another developer, then convinced the city in 2012 to make the original owner pay for improvements on the site.

That original developer, Dennis Cunningham, told The Desert Sun he spoke to the FBI about a month before the raid on City Hall. He also said Meaney partnered with Wessman on the project, which has still not begun.

Ready said he's unsure what the Wessman agreement item refers to.

Probe includes Wessman projects

"Five folders containing misc documents (Abbey and Wessman)."

Abbey likely refers to Union Abbey, the company through which Meaney paid Pougnet for consulting work. Documents establishing Union Abbey with the state do not list Wessman's name, and it's unclear if the two are linked.

"Correspondence from file for downtown project."

Ready said there are "a significant amount" of city emails regarding the downtown project, which has stretched on for years.

"To be able to explain what was in the specific email without having it in front of me - I don't want to give you wrong information," he said.

"Dakota files."

Investigators also took a spiral notebook that appears to belong to an employee in the economic development department, the city information technology manager's external hard drive and computers belonging to Ready, Assistant City Manager Marcus Fuller and the city's senior financial analyst.

Authorities have since returned the electronics, Ready said.

The list also includes "email from J. Raymond to D. Ready, D. Holland." John Raymond, the city's longtime director of community and economic development, left in June for a similar post in Carson. He declined to comment on this story. Ready and City Attorney Doug Holland said they don't know what the email or emails contain.

Downtown project years in making

Wessman has owned the 20-acre tract of downtown for more than a decade. Its main occupant - the mostly empty Desert Fashion Plaza - frustrated residents, tourists and city officials for years.

Pougnet and Wessman fought publicly over the fate of the land and city officials considered taking it by eminent domain when the developer appeared unwilling to cooperate.

The mayor announced in his 2011 state of the city address that both sides had reached an agreement. Later that year, the City Council voted unanimously to contribute \$43 million to the project's first phase to buy and upgrade parking structures, among other improvements. The city financed its share with revenues from Measure J, a 1 percentage point sales tax hike voters approved in 2011.

"I'm convinced that with Wessman Development and the city working hand in hand ... we can, and will, make this happen," Pougnet said in his speech.

It was not the last time he would champion the Wessman project in a state of the city address. In 2014, he castigated Frank Tysen, a local small hotel owner whose group Advocates for Better Community Development held up part of the downtown redevelopment with a lawsuit.

Pougnet used his 2015 address to announce that upscale home design store West Elm was the first tenant to commit to the project.

Two of the entries on the FBI's list of seized documents appear related:

"State of city docs, stand along (sic) notes, blue file folder '2014.'"

"ABC lawsuit."

Many of the documents agents collected appear to track with The Desert Sun's investigation into Pougnet.

Probe includes Wessman projects

"Miggy's Cantina cancelled checks."

Miggy's is the Hacienda's parent company. The newspaper reported in May that seven companies had sued Miggy's, claiming they hadn't been paid for work on the restaurant. Wessman Development helped the company pay off its largest block of debt last year.

"Aberdeen Prairie Schooner memorandum and correspondence."

Aberdeen is the mixed-use project that Nexus wanted to build on land known as the Prairie Schooner lot near the city's convention center. Preservationists fought the proposal, which would have required tearing down 1970s-era office buildings they believe have historic value.

Nexus scrubbed Meaney's name from its website and dropped plans for Aberdeen after The Desert Sun reported Pougnet was on Meaney's payroll. A city-commissioned review by an outside law firm later found Palm Springs violated state law when selling the Prairie Schooner lot to Nexus because the city board charged with overseeing the transaction never saw one of the appraisals of the land's value.

Orange County-based Nexus later joined preservationists in calling for historic designation of the office buildings known as Tahquitz Plaza. The City Council approved their request last month, making it nearly impossible to tear the buildings down.

Nexus President Cory Alder told a reporter he was in a meeting and did not return follow-up calls. Other officials with the company did not return calls seeking comment.

"Citizen's complaint to city mayor; letter from CA FPPC."

California's Fair Political Practices Commission is investigating whether Pougnet violated ethical guidelines when he voted in 2014 to sell land to Meaney and another investor. The since-rescinded vote occurred as part of the council's consent calendar, which officials adopt with little discussion. Pougnet has admitted his vote was a mistake.

Downtown work continues

Originally envisioned as mostly one-story buildings along Palm Canyon Drive, the downtown project has changed drastically over the years. Wessman now wants taller buildings and fewer - if any - residential units, citing market conditions.

The City Council is considering an update to its downtown plan that reflects tweaks made in recent years and could act on the proposal at its next regular meeting in February.

But after an election dominated by ethical concerns and defeats for incumbents, the five-member body appears less amenable to Wessman's whims than it once was.

Freshman Councilman J.R. Roberts sat on the city Planning Commission when that body approved the 53-foot-tall West Elm building currently under construction downtown. He said at a public meeting last week that he felt pressured to vote "yes" and forward the project to the council.

"I can assure you that we were being pushed, adding extra meetings, because we were told that these projects had to happen now," Roberts said.

Roberts questioned Wessman's request for a 75-foot-tall building near the middle of the downtown development. The developer said the Virgin hotel brand wouldn't move into a smaller building.

"I just am not going to get stuck again being told that it has to be here, right now, and this hotel, or go to hell. Because that's what we heard about everything else," Roberts said.

His colleagues Ginny Foat, Geoff Kors and Mayor Rob Moon said they'd let Councilman Chris Mills and Roberts work with Wessman on an alternative.

Probe includes Wessman projects

"I don't like it when this is the way it is and there's no other choice," Foat said.

Palm Springs is moving toward greater transparency as work on the downtown project continues. The council appears poised to require more public airings for future changes and approvals in the downtown planning process.

Kors is also recruiting for an ethics task force that will advise the city on any potential tweaks to its charter to avoid potential conflicts of interest.

Meanwhile, both the FPPC and FBI continue to investigate Pougnet. An FBI spokeswoman said Thursday that the search warrant used in last year's raid on City Hall is still sealed. She said no arrests have been made but declined to elaborate, citing the ongoing probe.

Desert Sun reporters Skip Descant, Barrett Newkirk and Jesse Marx contributed to this story.

Kia Farhang covers Palm Springs, Cathedral City and Desert Hot Springs. Reach him at (760) 778-4625, Kia.Farhang@desertsun.com or on Twitter [@KiaFarhang](https://twitter.com/KiaFarhang).

Load-Date: January 24, 2016

End of Document

EXHIBIT I

Wessman ordered to give up passport; Court hearings begin in public corruption case

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

March 17, 2017 Friday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A7

Length: 555 words

Byline: By, Brett Kelman, The Desert Sun

Body

Businessman John Wessman was ordered to surrender his passport Thursday as the court hearings began in the Palm Springs public corruption case, which also snared former Mayor Steve Pougnet.

Riverside County Judge Samuel Diaz insisted Wessman, who is accused of bribery and conspiracy, turn over his passport if he were to remain out on bail until the next court hearing in May. Wessman's attorney Rod Soda protested, but the judge was unconvinced.

"I don't believe Mr. Wessman is a flight risk," Soda said. "If he was going to leave the country, he would've done it by now."

Wessman paid a \$25,000 bail after charges were filed several weeks ago.

Thursday's court hearing was an arraignment, where Wessman was expected to enter his initial plea, but prosecutors delayed the proceeding until May 19. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office plans to reschedule the arraignments for two other suspects, Pougnet and businessman Richard Meaney, for the same date.

Wessman refused all comment as he left the courtroom and stood silent as a Desert Sun reporter peppered him with questions in the courthouse elevator. Soda said he would never discuss the case publicly, and Wessman's legal defense would only be revealed in courtroom testimony.

"You're not getting anywhere. We won't discuss it," Soda said.

Soda repeated vague claims that there were "major flaws" with the prosecution's case - and the Desert Sun reporting that launched the public corruption investigation - but he refused to explain them. As Soda accused The Desert Sun of inaccuracies, Wessman kept his eyes to the ground but cracked a small smile. He never spoke.

In a separate interview outside the courthouse, another one of Wessman's attorneys, David Greenberg, said he felt "comfortable" after reviewing the charges and potential evidence in the case.

"We are very confident that by the time this is all over, Mr. Wessman's name will totally be cleared and he will be found 100 percent innocent," Greenberg said.

Wessman ordered to give up passport; Court hearings begin in public corruption case

Greenberg also refused all questions, insisting it was not appropriate for him to discuss the case. Neither Greenberg nor Soda would say if Wessman had any legal explanation for the payments prosecutors have described as bribes.

Wessman, the most prominent developer in Palm Springs, has been accused of bribing Pougnet from 2012 to 2014 to get support for his projects, including the ongoing downtown redevelopment. Meaney has been accused of acting as a middleman and buying support for his own developments. Altogether, Wessman and Meaney allegedly paid Pougnet \$375,000 in bribes.

The case is the result of an 18-month investigation by an Inland Empire public corruption task force, which included a raid of Palm Springs City Hall by FBI agents and county investigators in September 2015. The Desert Sun had reported extensively on the business relationship between Pougnet, Wessman and Meaney in the months preceding the raid.

The Desert Sun's investigation revealed that Pougnet reported being paid more than \$200,000 from Meaney's company Union Abbey for unspecified consulting work and examined possible conflicts of interest as Meaney sought city approval for development projects. Amid the scrutiny, Pougnet announced he would not seek re-election.

Inside

Palm Springs hires attorney to help city move forward with corruption-tinged projects 3A

Graphic

Richard Lui/The Desert Sun

Businessman John Wessman exits the courtroom after his arraignment hearing at the Riverside criminal courthouse in Riverside Thursday.

Load-Date: March 17, 2017

End of Document

EXHIBIT J



(/)

Palm Springs

75°

<http://www.kesq.com/weather>

[News \(/news\)](#)

Richard Meaney's arraignment rescheduled to May 19th

Facing charges of corruption and bribery

By: [Zak Dahlheimer \(http://www.kesq.com/meet-the-team/zak-dahlheimer/49183374\)](http://www.kesq.com/meet-the-team/zak-dahlheimer/49183374) ✉ zak.dahlheimer@kesq.com

Posted: Apr 28, 2017 03:09 AM PDT

Updated: Apr 28, 2017 09:02 PM PDT



▶ 🔊 0:00 / 1:59



Developer Richard Meaney surrenders...

RIVERSIDE, Calif. - Local developer Richard Meaney made his first initial court appearance at the Riverside Hall of Justice Friday morning, amid public corruption and bribery charges connected to the Scandal at City Hall in Palm Springs.

Watch: Richard Meaney arrives to court with his wife by his side (<http://www.kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-richard-meaney-arrives-for-1st-court-appearance/468452922>)

But, he was only in the courtroom for about three minutes as his arraignment was rescheduled to May 19, the same day his co-defendants are expected back in court.

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(<http://www.kesq.com/weather>)

Watch: Richard Meaney in front of the judge (<http://www.kesq.com/news/watch-richard-meaney-in-court/468629297>)

He is one of three men facing charges, including developer John Wessman and former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet. Meaney arrived to court with his wife, Heidi, on Friday morning. He briefly met with his attorney, Peter Scalisi, who works out of Irvine, before driving away from the courthouse.

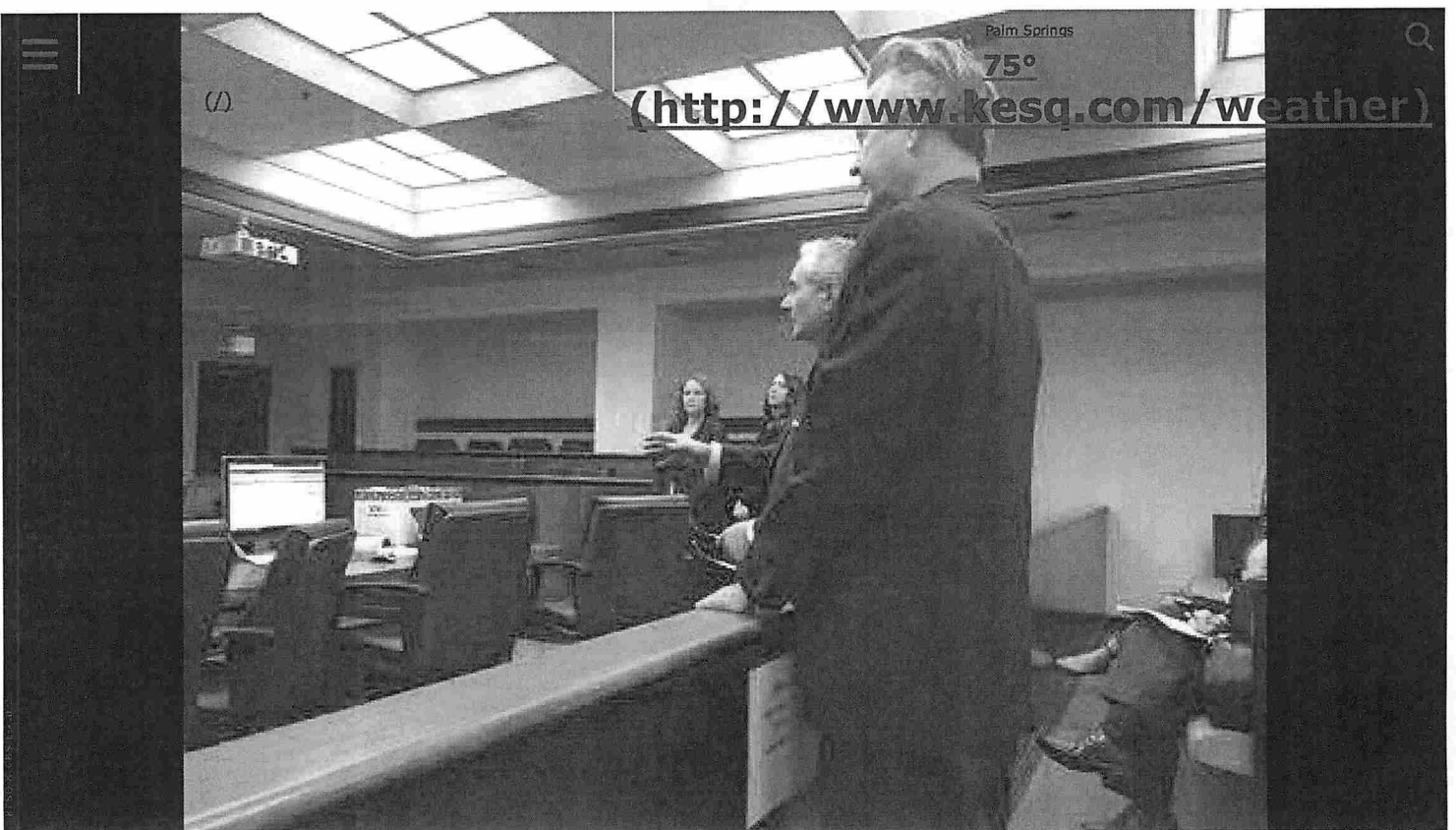
Read more about the Scandal at City Hall (<http://www.kesq.com/de/scandal-at-city-hall>)

The D.A.'s office has already made clear previously they planned to have all three men arraigned together on May 19.

According to John Hall, the public information officer for the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, "Most of the time it starts that way, because maybe we'll have everyone arrested at the same time, or they surrender at the same time, so everyone ends up with the same date to begin with. And then we don't have to put them together like this." Hall said.

Watch: ([kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960](http://www.kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960)) 12PM ([kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960](http://www.kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960)) Live Report details Richard Meaney's 1st court appearance ([kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960](http://www.kesq.com/video/local-news-video/watch-12pm-live-report-details-richard-meaney-1st-court-appearance/468762960))

"In this particular case, that didn't happen. So, it's just best for everyone involved to keep it all on the same date," Hall added.



Richard Meaney was only in the courtroom for about three minutes before his arraignment was rescheduled for May 19. Photo - Zak Dahlheimer KESQ & CBS Local 2

KESQ I-Team Investigation looks at the Man in the Middle of the Scandal at City Hall
(<http://www.kesq.com/news/scandal-at-city-hall-a-closer-look-at-richard-meaney/461493210>)

Meaney is charged with nine counts of offering a bribe and one count of conspiring to bribe a public official. He and Wessman are accused by the District Attorney's office of paying then Mayor Steve Pognet \$375,000 between 2012 and 2014. This was in exchange for favorable treatment and votes on development projects.

If convicted on all charges, Meaney faces up to 12 years in state prison.

Stay with KESQ News Channel 3 and CBS Local 2 for the latest updates.

Interactive Timeline of the Scandal at City Hall (<http://www.kesq.com/news/scandal-at-city-hall/timeline-of-fbi-raid-at-palm-springs-city-hall/335712208>)

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EXHIBIT K

Preliminary hearing date set for trio accused in Palm Springs corruption case

By:

[Jeremy Chen](https://www.kesq.com/meet-the-team/jeremy-chen/87431108) (https://www.kesq.com/meet-the-team/jeremy-chen/87431108)

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🐦 (https://twitter.com/JeremyChenKESQ)

Posted: Dec 14, 2018 03:49 AM PST

Updated: Dec 14, 2018 08:46 PM PST

INDIO, Calif. - A date has been set for the 3-day preliminary hearing of three men facing bribery and perjury charges in a corruption case which rocked Palm Springs.

Former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet and developers John Wessman and Richard Meaney will head to court on April 15 for the first day of their preliminary hearing.

David Greenberg, Wessman's attorney said he was relieved a prelim date has been set.

"We've been wanting to bring this to court and show Mr. Wessman's innocence since the get go. It's just been an unbelievable amount of discovery. The last load was over a 150,000 pages so we've been getting through it," he said.

Richard Meaney was the only one of the trio who appeared in court today. During today's hearing, conditions were set for the brief return of Meaney's passport to allow him to apply for a REAL ID driver's license.

Wessman, Meaney, and Pougnet are all facing bribery and perjury charges in connection with the downtown redevelopment project -- including the new Kimpton-the Rowan Hotel which was completed after the scandal broke.

The developers are accused of paying Pougnet at least \$375,000 to buy votes and influence those projects.

Payments to Pougnet were allegedly drawn directly from accounts maintained by Meaney's Union Abbey Co. and Wessman Development inc., according to court documents. They all pleaded not guilty in October 2017.

If convicted on all charges, Pougnet could face up to 19 years in state prison and be barred for life from holding public office. Meaney and Wessman could each face a prison sentence of 12 years.

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Is San Diego Secretly the Best Place For Live Sports?

By **San Diego Tourism**

EXHIBIT L

NewsRoom

3/17/19 Desert Sun (Palm Springs, Cal.) A4
2019 WLNR 8457164

Desert Sun, The (Palm Springs, CA)
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March 17, 2019

Section: News

Palm Springs public corruption case back in court Friday

Christopher Damien

March 17, 2019

The case involving Palm Springs' disgraced former Mayor Steve Pougnet and his co-defendants, developers John Wessman and Richard Meaney, returned to court Friday, three months since it last appeared before a Riverside County judge.

Judge James T. Latting, in a brief Friday afternoon hearing at the Larson Justice Center in Indio, approved a defense request to reschedule a pending preliminary hearing that had originally been scheduled for next month. The proceeding will now take place July 17.

Wessman's defense attorney, David Greenberg, and Meaney's defense attorney, Pete Scalisi, were present for Friday's hearing. Pougnet, Wessman and Meaney were allowed to skip it.

The defense requested the new date due to a scheduling conflict, according to their motion for a date change.

Pougnet, a two-term mayor, who was first elected in 2007 and won his second term in a landslide, was gearing up to campaign for re-election in 2015 when The Desert Sun reported he had been paid more than \$200,000 through a nebulous consulting contract with Union Abbey, a shell company that was owned by Meaney, then a largely unknown developer. The story raised public concerns about Pougnet's extra income, and as controversy grew, he decided not to run for re-election after all.

A few months after that an FBI-led task force raided Palm Springs City Hall, revealing a public corruption investigation that would eventually lead to charges against Pougnet, Meaney and Wessman.

Prosecutors allege Pougnet accepted as much as \$375,000 from Wessman, who they contend paid the bribes through Meaney, and that according to the scheme, Pougnet would then advocate for the developers' projects within City Hall even if the deals did not benefit Palm Springs.

Criminal charges have been filed in connection with Pougnet's support of housing developments, land sales and Wessman's massive downtown Palm Springs redevelopment project, which was built partly on city land.

Pougnnet is also accused of taking money from another developer, Stephen Mitchell, but Mitchell hasn't been prosecuted because he is cooperating with law enforcement.

According to a February 2017 Riverside County District Attorney's Office investigation report, Pougnnet's alibi changed over time. At first, when he was questioned about the payments he said he was providing consulting services for the developers. Later he changed his statement, saying he was hired to educate the developers on various aspects of Palm Springs' redevelopment plans.

Pougnnet, Wessman and Meaney have all pleaded not guilty.

Charges against Pougnnet, Wessman and Meaney were filed Feb. 16, 2017, but the case's progression through the court system has been slow-going.

This past October, more than 150,000 pages of federal evidence was submitted to the court, according to John Hall, a spokesman for the DA's office.

In December, during the most recent hearing in the case, Meaney, who is charged with bribery and conspiracy, convinced a judge to return his SENTRI pass, used for travel to Mexico and Canada, but failed to get the judge to return his passport, which Meaney had previously surrendered to authorities.

The preliminary hearing, which is no scheduled for July, will determine if there is enough evidence to send the defendants on to trial.

---- **Index References** ----

News Subject: (Corruption, Bribery & Embezzlement (1EM51); Crime (1CR87); Criminal Law (1CR79); Fraud (1FR30); Government Litigation (1GO18); Judicial Cases & Rulings (1JU36); Legal (1LE33); Social Issues (1SO05))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (David Greenberg; Stephen Mitchell; James Latting; John Wessman; Richard Meaney; Pete Scalisi; Steve Pougnnet; John Hall)

Edition: 1

Word Count: 517

End of Document

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NewsRoom

EXHIBIT M

NewsRoom

7/13/19 Desert Sun (Palm Springs, Cal.) A8
2019 WLNR 21475006

Desert Sun, The (Palm Springs, CA)
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July 13, 2019

Section: News

Palm Springs public corruption case delayed until September

Shane Newell

July 13, 2019

The preliminary hearing in the public corruption case involving former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet has been delayed from next week until September.

An attorney for developer John Wessman and a spokesman with the Riverside County District Attorney's Office confirmed the preliminary hearing has been set for Sept. 10.

"We got such a large volume of documents that it is taking the entire defense team a longer time than anticipated to get through it all," Wessman's attorney, Rod Soda, said. "I think it's like 150,000 documents."

Prosecutors allege Pougnet accepted as much as \$375,000 from Wessman, who they contend paid the bribes through developer Richard Meaney. As a result, authorities said, Pougnet would advocate for the developers' projects.

All three men have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Settlement with city in the works

While the criminal case moves forward, Palm Springs is considering a settlement with Grit Development, formerly known as Wessman Holdings.

If approved, the city could receive land from Grit Development initially valued by the city at roughly \$33.7 million.

In exchange, the city would set aside its potential Government Code Section 1090 claims tied to the criminal case. A 1090 conviction of Pougnet could allow the city to recoup up to \$33 million in funds tied to the downtown project being developed by Grit.

A settlement would allow Grit to move forward in securing financing for the downtown project and keep its transient occupancy tax rebate agreement for the Kimpton Rowan Hotel. The city would also get land for open space and affordable housing.

Previous reporting by Desert Sun reporter Christopher Damien was used in this report.

Shane Newell covers breaking news and the western Coachella Valley cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City and Desert Hot Springs. He can be reached at Shane.Newell@DesertSun.com, (760) 778-4649 or on Twitter at @journosh

ane.

---- **Index References** ----

News Subject: (Corruption, Bribery & Embezzlement (1EM51); Crime (1CR87); Criminal Law (1CR79); Fraud (1FR30); Government Litigation (1GO18); Legal (1LE33); Social Issues (1SO05))

Industry: (Banking (1BA20); Commercial Banking Services (1CO19); Financial Services (1FI37); Project Finance (1PR11))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (Wessman Holdings) (Shane Newell; Steve Pougnet; Christopher Damien; John Wessman; Richard Meaney; Rod Soda)

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NewsRoom

EXHIBIT N

Lawsuits target city's dealings

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

January 6, 2017 Friday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A6

Length: 589 words

Byline: By, Barrett Newkirk , and, Brett Kelman

Body

Two businessmen behind a soured Palm Springs condominium project have sued the city and its most prominent developer, John Wessman, alleging he and former mayor Steve Pougnet cost them more than \$1 million when the city handed Wessman's company a suspicious windfall.

Separate lawsuits filed by Lee Brandenburg and Dennis Cunningham make similar accusations related to the stalled 132 @ Pedregal project at the base of Tramway Road on the city's north side. Among the other defendants, the lawsuits name Richard Meaney, an associate of Wessman whose connection to Pougnet is the subject of an ongoing FBI investigation.

Cunningham has spoken out before about how he believes Pougnet pushed the City Council to approve a deal in June 2012 that potentially gave Wessman \$4 million to use on the Pedregal property. The money was a payout on bonds Cunningham secured for work at the site when he owned it. After he failed to make progress, Wessman purchased the property and soon after, at Wessman's request, the council voted 3-2 to award him the bond money.

"It is time to move forward on this property," Pougnet said at the meeting where council members approved the payout.

Five years after the council vote, the land is still undeveloped. The new lawsuits question the council's urgency to push the vote that benefited Wessman.

Cunningham told The Desert Sun in 2015 that he believes Pougnet "ramrodded that meeting." He said he told his story to the FBI in August of that year. The next month, investigators led by the FBI entered City Hall and seized computers, phones and documents. The raid followed reporting by The Desert Sun about Pougnet's work for Meaney while mayor and a questionable land deal between the city and Meaney.

The FBI has made no arrests but investigators have said the case remains active.

Pougnet announced before the raid that he would not seek re-election and has stepped out of the public eye since leaving office at the end of 2015. He is not among the defendants named in the two new lawsuits.

An earlier lawsuit filed by the bond company against the city and others resulted in a \$1.4 million settlement Cunningham and Brandenburg paid into an escrow account to be used by Wessman for work at the Pedregal. The two lawsuits filed in December in Riverside County Superior Court seek a reversal of the settlement agreement.

Lawsuits target city's dealings

The land remains largely unchanged since it was in Cunningham's hands. Palm Springs City Attorney Doug Holland said that aside from some money used for legal bills, the account has not been touched and the money is still available for streets and sewer work at the Pedregal site.

The defendants had not responded to the two recent cases in court as of this week. Michael Braun, senior vice president at Wessman Development, and an attorney for the company said in emails to The Desert Sun that the company does not comment on legal proceedings and would not speak about their plans for Pedregal.

Cunningham's attorney, Michael Kaiser, also declined to comment. Meaney's attorney, Peter Bochnewich, did not respond to requests for comment.

Christine Picone, an attorney for Brandenburg, wouldn't discuss specifics about his case, but said it was prompted by revelations about the connections between Wessman, Meaney and Pougnet.

"Had our clients known the truth about what's going on, and everyone's involvement, this never would have happened," Picone said. "We wouldn't be suing today."

Barrett Newkirk can be reached at (760)778-4767, barrett.newkirk@desertsun.com or on Twitter @barrettnewkirk.

Load-Date: January 6, 2017

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EXHIBIT O

Union Abbey was so fake even Richard Meaney's assistant didn't know what it did, investigators say

Brett Kelman, The Desert Sun Published 6:04 p.m. PT Feb. 17, 2017 | Updated 11:04 a.m. PT Feb. 20, 2017



(Photo: Desert Sun file photos)

A businessman that paid former Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet \$75,000 for consulting work never actually spoke to him. A company that paid Pougnet \$300,000 for more consulting was so fake that a personal assistant with access to the corporate bank account didn't realize it was a company at all.

Both of these allegations come from Riverside County court documents that were made public Friday in a public corruption case filed against Pougnet and two developers, Richard Meaney and John Wessman. Meaney and Wessman allegedly paid Pougnet \$375,000 in bribes by funneling money through shell companies – Mitchell-Brix in 2012 and Union Abbey in 2013 and 2014.

Mike Gavin, a senior investigator for the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, wrote in court documents that Pougnet did no actual work to earn his income from Mitchell-Brix. And Union Abbey was just Meaney's bank account – "not a real, functioning company" – Gavin added.

"Meaney's personal assistant reports she never knew what Union Abbey was, but she paid Meaney's personal bills from the Union abbey bank account," wrote Mike Gavin, a senior DA's investigator. "It appeared to her that Union abbey was just a name on the checking account, and nothing else."

Pougnet, Meaney and Wessman were charged Thursday after an 18 month investigation by an Inland Empire public corruption task force. None of the suspects nor their attorneys have responded to numerous requests for comment.

BIG STORY: [Ex-mayor took \\$375K in bribes from developers, DA says \(/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-mayor-bribes/96415148/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-mayor-bribes/96415148/)

MORE: [Pougnet got another \\$22K – mostly in checks written to 'cash' \(/story/news/crime_courts/2017/02/17/pougnet-got-another-22k-mostly-checks-written-cash-local-construction-company/98065562/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/crime_courts/2017/02/17/pougnet-got-another-22k-mostly-checks-written-cash-local-construction-company/98065562/)

Prosecutors allege the bribery scheme began in 2012, when Meaney asked the head of Mitchell-Brix, Stephen Mitchell, to pay Pougnet through his company.

When questioned by authorities, Mitchell admitted he began paying the mayor for nothing, court documents state.

"In fact, Mitchell never even spoke to the mayor during the time in which he was allegedly a consultant," Gavin wrote in court documents. "Mitchell passed the money along to the mayor in checks mailed to his home and believed he was simply doing a favor for his friend. Mitchell was not sure where the money was coming from, until years later when Meaney admitted to him that the money originated with Wessman."

Pougnet reported his income from Mitchell-Brix and Union Abbey on financial disclosure forms, but omitted any mention of Meaney or Wessman, which prosecutors have charged as perjury in addition to the bribery accusations.

Reporter Barrett Newkirk contributed to this story.



[DA: Ex-Palm Springs mayor took bribes from developers \(http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-mayor-bribes/96415148/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-mayor-bribes/96415148/)

[Wessman bribery charge endangers downtown Palm Springs project \(http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/downtown-palm-springs-wessman-bribery-charge/97755684/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/downtown-palm-springs-project-wessman-bribery-charge/97755684/)

[Key people in the Palm Springs corruption case \(http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-case-key-people/97998580/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-case-key-people/97998580/)

[Palm Springs corruption: Follow the money — and the votes \(http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-follow-the-money-and-the-votes/97981948/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-follow-the-money-and-the-votes/97981948/)

[Palm Springs corruption probe reshaped City Council \(http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-probe-reshaped-city-council/97912434/\)](http://www.desertsun.com/story/news/local/palm-springs/2017/02/16/palm-springs-corruption-probe-reshaped-city-council/97912434/)

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[\\$43M in Measure J funds tied up in troubled downtown plan](http://www.desertsun.com/springs/2017/02/16/43m-measure-j-funds-tied-up-troubled-downtown-plan/97750952/)
(<http://www.desertsun.com/springs/2017/02/16/43m-measure-j-funds-tied-up-troubled-downtown-plan/97750952/>)

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EXHIBIT P

Emails: Pougnet worked to push land projects

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

February 19, 2017 Sunday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A7

Length: 986 words

Byline: By, Barrett Newkirk, The Desert Sun

Body

Court documents in the criminal case against Steve Pougnet say the former mayor of Palm Springs worked in tandem with real-estate developers to influence the votes of other people with the power to kill or OK lucrative land projects.

The 14-page arrest declaration contains new details in prosecutors' case against Pougnet, who was charged Thursday with 21 felonies of receiving bribes, conflicts of interest and perjury. The document was made public Friday.

Prosecutors say that over the course of two years, developers John Wessman and Richard Meaney funneled \$375,000 to Pougnet in exchange for favorable treatment at City Hall. Wessman and Meaney were also charged with multiple felonies.

According to the declaration, Meaney emailed Michael Braun, Wessman's son-in-law and senior vice president at Wessman's company, in December 2013 to discuss a hearing of the city's Architectural Advisory Committee on the Hacienda, a Meaney and Wessman restaurant venture.

"Can you give me a list of (what) the arc wants," Meaney wrote to Braun, referring to the committee. Meaney went on, "I will work with ARC to make them happy ... I have Pougnet working on the arc board."

Attorneys for Pougnet, Wessman and Meaney have not returned requests to speak to The Desert Sun. Braun released a statement Thursday saying Wessman "denies all of the allegations of the complaint, which he will vigorously defend."

None of the men have entered pleas responding to the charges. Wessman is set to appear in a Riverside courtroom on March 16 for his arraignment, while an arraignment for Meaney is scheduled for April 28. No court dates have been set for Pougnet.

Other emails referenced in the arrest declaration indicate attempts to influence other City Council members. At the time he was allegedly getting money from Wessman and Meaney, Pougnet sat on the council with Ginny Foat, Chris Mills, Paul Lewin and Rick Hutcheson. Pougnet left the council at the end of 2015 amid questions about his ties to the developers.

In January 2014, consultant Chris Lucker emailed Meaney with talking points about the Hacienda. Lucker said, "Pougnet asked me to remind you to call Ginny and have Ginny again express to JR her support for your project." JR is likely a reference to JR Roberts, who was on the Planning Commission then but is now a council member.

Emails: Pougnet worked to push land projects

Foat said Friday she did not remember ever talking to Meaney about the Hacienda. She said she didn't need to be swayed by Pougnet or anyone else to support the project because she thought it was a positive update for a long-empty building.

"I had no idea that Mr. Pougnet was involved with Mr. Meaney or Mr. Wessman at that time," Foat said.

The Hacienda opened in 2014 with the help of a \$250,000 city economic development grant. It closed in 2015.

According to the declaration, Meaney emailed Wessman on June 26, 2012, to say the City Council's upcoming vote involving a property called Pedregal would be in Wessman's favor.

Pedregal had stalled after another developer, Dennis Cunningham, lost it in a foreclosure. A bank sold the land to Wessman who requested the City Council recall bonds secured by Cunningham. The council's OK had the potential to give Wessman a multi-million-dollar windfall.

"Spoke to Pougnet this morning," Meaney wrote to Wessman. "We are solid with our 4 votes. I'm calling Hutcheson later to thank for support. Lewin is great."

The vote turned out to be 3-2. Foat and Mills voted no, while Hutcheson and Lewin voted yes along with Pougnet.

Hutcheson did not return a call for comment on Friday.

Lewin said Friday Meaney was assuming the deal had his support.

"I never made a decision until I had heard both sides at the public hearing," he said. "I voted my conscience."

Almost five years after the vote, no construction has occurred at Pedregal and the council's decision has led to at least three lawsuits against the city and others.

Foat said she remembers no conversations with Pougnet about Pedregal beyond what was said during council meetings. "I really felt it was totally unfair to the developer," she said, referring to Cunningham.

Meaney worked as a top employee at Nexus Development in 2012 when the company was seeking approval for an assisted-living community called Vivante.

According to the declaration, Meaney emailed other people at Nexus in September 2012 to prepare for an upcoming hearing with the Palm Springs Planning Commission.

"I am out of town but will do my thing before I leave. Pougnet is helping me," Meaney said.

When another Nexus employee asked Meaney if others should attend the commission meeting, he said, "I'll ask Steve."

The 132-unit Vivante project on East Tahquitz Canyon Way has not yet materialized.

Foat said she did not need to be convinced to support Vivante. She said she visited an identical Nexus project in Costa Mesa and felt convinced it would be good for Palm Springs.

She maintained she did not know about Pougnet's possible financial ties to Meaney and Wessman before Thursday.

Steve Rosenberg of Palm Springs, who said he's been a supporter of Pougnet's for 10 years, said his belief that no evidence of corruption would ever surface appeared to have been proven wrong by what investigators uncovered.

"I think they have demonstrated there's a pattern that any reasonable person might conclude was bribery, and based on that evidence I'm extremely disappointed in my friend Steve Pougnet," Rosenberg said Friday.

Still, Rosenberg said the Riverside County District Attorney's Office "overreached" in the three perjury charges.

Emails: Pougnet worked to push land projects

While announcing the charges Thursday, Riverside County DA Mike Hestrin said his office and other agencies began their investigation into Pougnet after a series of articles by The Desert Sun prompted people to call his office.

Reporters Jesse Marx and Brett Kelman contributed to this story. Barrett Newkirk can be reached at (760) 778-4767, barrett.newkirk@desertsun.com or on Twitter @barrettnewkirk.

Graphic

Omar Ornelas/The Desert Sun

John Wessman, left, shakes the hand of Palm Springs Mayor Steve Pougnet during the symbolic demolition of the mall in downtown Palm Springs on Feb. 7, 2013.

Richard Meaney

Load-Date: February 19, 2017

End of Document

EXHIBIT Q

Preservationists to developer Wessman: Sell shopping mall

The Desert Sun (Palm Springs, California)

February 28, 2017 Tuesday, 1 Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A7

Length: 948 words

Byline: By, Skip Descant, The Desert Sun

Body

A new life for the long-decaying Town & Country Center in downtown Palm Springs could be more assured with a new owner, says the city's preservation community.

The complex of seven buildings built as a shopping complex between 1946 to 1955, and designed primarily by Los Angeles architects A. Quincy Jones and Paul R. Williams, is owned by Wessman Development, the same firm leading the redevelopment project in downtown Palm Springs. Wessman Development is also now mired in controversy following recent charges of bribery, perjury and conflicts of interest against former Mayor Steve Pougnet and developers Richard Meaney and John Wessman.

"I would like to think that perhaps it is time for Wessman to relinquish ownership of this property, and let a qualified developer restore the Town & Country Center," said Susan Secoy-Jensen, an architect with extensive knowledge of the Town & Country and a member of the Palm Springs Architectural Advisory Committee.

The complex is part of the overall redevelopment plan for downtown. And about a year ago Wessman Development announced plans to restore the center and possibly locate a Marriott brand hotel on the site. Wessman even hired Leo Marmol of the Marmol-Radziner architecture firm, nationally known for its work in historic building rehabilitation. The news came as somewhat of a surprise to local residents and city officials. For years, Wessman wanted the complex demolished, much to the opposition of the city's vocal preservation community.

The change of heart was enough to raise eyebrows.

"Although Marmol has great preservation credentials, we were skeptical of that hiring as it seemed like mostly a public relations ploy," said Ron Marshall, a member of the board of directors for the Palm Springs Preservation Foundation.

In April 2016, the Palm Springs City Council granted the Town & Country Class I Historic Site status, local protections that guard against significant alteration or demolition. The Palm Springs Preservation Foundation planned to use the upcoming one-year anniversary of that designation as an opportunity to pressure the city to urge Wessman to move forward with the building's redevelopment, or sell it.

"Like most others in town, we are waiting to see if there will be more (charges) and if the scandal puts Wessman Development in financial straits and forces them to shed assets," said Marshall, referring to the criminal complaint against Wessman who has since stepped down as head of the company. It is now run by his son-in-law Michael Braun, who previously served as senior vice-president. (Wessman has denied the charges against him and

Preservationists to developer Wessman: Sell shopping mall

maintains his innocence.) "Since the Town & Country Center has languished under Wessman's ownership for more than a decade, recent developments have made us cautiously optimistic.

"The best case scenario would be that the Town & Country Center will be sold to another developer, hopefully one that specializes in historic preservation," Marshall added.

Braun said the Town and Country "is not for sale."

"Our No. 1 priority always has been, and continues to be, to finish downtown," Braun said last week. That means completing the buildings currently under construction on Palm Canyon Drive, and the new Kimpton hotel, which Braun still stresses are on course to be finished by the end of the year.

"Then later this year Octavio Fernandez and I will evaluate all of our other projects and the next steps," said Braun. Fernandez is senior vice-president of Wessman Development.

Continuing the forward momentum on the company's downtown project could get sticky, since former Mayor Pougnet cast at least five votes related to the project's approval while, according to court documents, he was receiving payments from Wessman. All told, the mayor received some \$375,000 over the course of about two years in transactions the Riverside County District Attorney's office has characterized as bribes.

The votes could be a violation of the state's conflict of interest laws, and it's not yet clear whether the charges will lead to the project's unraveling.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Palm Springs Planning Commission, Flinn Fagg, director of planning services, had few answers for the commission's questions related to how the downtown development would move forward.

"If you're asking questions about specific projects, I'll just tell you that at this point in time, we don't have clear direction, in terms of what we should be doing, from the District Attorney's Office," Fagg told commissioners. "But we will be under advisement from them. And we will take their direction accordingly."

"Again, we don't really have a clear path on some of the issues yet," he added.

Today, the Town & Country Center has only a few tenants and is mostly empty. It's enclosed by a security fence to prevent transients from trespassing. The shopping complex spans the area from Palm Canyon Drive to Indian Canyon Drive and sits across the street from what is expected to eventually become a lavish entertainment complex to be developed by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The plans call for a hotel with up to 350 rooms, spa, retail and meeting spaces, as well as an expansion of the tribe's Spa Casino. The real estate the Town & Country sits on is prime and has big potential, said Braun.

"The T&C is especially important in light of what the Agua Caliente announced several weeks ago," said Braun.

Mayor Robert Moon recently described the Town & Country Center as "an island of calm contrast between the downtown development and the Vision Agua Caliente project."

Skip Descant is The Desert Sun's tourism reporter. He can be reached at edescantjr@palmspri.gannett.com and @TDSskip.

Load-Date: February 28, 2017

End of Document

EXHIBIT R

RIVERSIDE SUPERIOR COURT

PUBLIC ACCESS

Minute Order

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Defendant Name: JOHN WESSMAN | | |
| Case Number: RIF1700618 | | File Date: 2/16/2017 |
| Action Date: 2/23/2017 | Action Time: 8:31 AM | Department: 41 |
| Action Description: Ex Parte Hearing Re: Media Request | | |
| <p>Honorable Judge Samuel Diaz, Presiding</p> <p>Courtroom Assistant: A. Villalpando</p> <p>Court reporter was not present for the following proceedings:</p> <p>Defendant is not present.</p> <p>The Court has read and considered the Ex-Parte Correspondence submitted by KBIS re: media request</p> <p>The Court hereby grants said request.</p> <p>-- Custody Status/Information --</p> <p>Custody status is not applicable - Ex Parte Hearing.</p> <p>Save Minute Order to case.</p> | | |

EXHIBIT S

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| MEDIA AGENCY (name): The Desert Sun CHANNEL/FREQUENCY NO.: PERSON SUBMITTING REQUEST (name): Brett Kelman ADDRESS: 750 N Gene Autry, Palm Springs, 92262 TELEPHONE NO.: 760 791 6884 | | FOR COURT USE ONLY <div style="text-align: center;"> FILED SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE MAR - 7 2017 <i>Stolunson</i> </div> |
| Insert name of court and name of judicial district and branch court, if any: Riverside County Superior Court, Department 41 | | CASE NUMBER: RIF1700618 |
| TITLE OF CASE: People V. Stephen Pougnet, John Wessman and Richard Meaney | | |
| NAME OF JUDGE: Samuel Diaz | | |
| ORDER ON MEDIA REQUEST TO PERMIT COVERAGE | | |

AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (name):

1. a. ☐ No hearing was held.
 b. ☐ Date of hearing: _____ Time: _____ Dept./Div.: _____ Room: _____
2. The court considered all the relevant factors listed in subdivision (e)(3) of California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 (see reverse).
3. ☐ **THE COURT FINDS** (findings or a statement of decision are optional); ☐ Attached ☐ As follows:

THE COURT ORDERS

4. The request to photograph, record, or broadcast is
- a. ☐ **denied.**
- b. ☒ **granted** subject to the conditions in rule 1.150, California Rules of Court, **AND** the following:
- (1) ☐ The local rules of this court regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
- (2) ☐ The order of the presiding or supervising judge regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
- (3) ☐ Payment to the clerk of increased court- incurred costs of (specify): \$ _____ to be determined.
- (4) ☐ The media agency shall demonstrate to the court that the proposed personnel and equipment comply with California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and any local rule or order.
- (5) ☒ Personnel and equipment shall be placed ☒ as directed ☐ as indicated in the attachment ☐ as follows (specify): **as Directed by the deputy in charge of security.**
- (6) (i) ☐ The attached statement of agreed pooling arrangements is approved.
 (ii) ☐ A statement of agreed pooling arrangements satisfactory to the court shall be filed before coverage begins.
- (7) ☐ This order
 (i) ☐ shall not apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
 (ii) ☐ shall apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
- (8) ☐ Other (specify):

5. Coverage granted in item 4b is permitted in the following proceedings:

- a. ☐ All proceedings, except those prohibited by California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and those proceedings prohibited by further court order.
- b. ☒ Only the following proceedings (specify type or date or both): **4-26-2017**
6. ☐ The order made on (date): _____ is ☐ terminated ☐ modified as follows (specify):

7. ☐ Number of pages attached:

Date: _____

Samuel Diaz
 JUDGE

(See reverse for additional information)

Page 1 of 2

CASE NAME:

CASE NUMBER:

RIF1700618

FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE JUDGE IN MAKING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of maintaining public trust and confidence in the judicial system 2. Importance of promoting public access to the judicial system 3. Parties' support of or opposition to the request 4. Nature of the case 5. Privacy rights of all participants in the proceeding, including witnesses, jurors, and victims 6. Effect on any minor who is a party, prospective witness, victim, or other participant in the proceeding 7. Effect on the parties' ability to select a fair and unbiased jury 8. Effect on any ongoing law enforcement activity in the case 9. Effect on any unresolved identification issues 10. Effect on any subsequent proceedings in the case | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Effect of coverage on the willingness of witnesses to cooperate, including the risk that coverage will engender threats to the health or safety of any witness 12. Effect on excluded witnesses who would have access to the televised testimony of prior witnesses 13. Scope of the coverage and whether partial coverage might unfairly influence or distract the jury 14. Difficulty of jury selection if a mistrial is declared 15. Security and dignity of the court 16. Undue administrative or financial burden to the court or participants 17. Interference with neighboring courtrooms 18. Maintaining orderly conduct of the proceeding 19. Any other factor the judge deems relevant |
|---|--|

PROHIBITED COVERAGE (Rule 1.150)

This order does not permit photographing, recording, or broadcasting of the following in the court:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The jury or the spectators 2. Jury selection 3. A conference between an attorney and a client, witness, or aide 4. A conference between attorneys | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A conference between counsel and the judge at the bench ("sidebars") 6. A proceeding closed to the public 7. A proceeding held in chambers |
|---|---|

MEDIA PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT (Rule 1.150)

NOTE: These requirements apply unless the judge orders otherwise. Refer to the order for additional requirements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No more than one television camera 2. No more than one still photographer 3. No more than one microphone operator and no obtrusive microphones or wiring 4. No operator entry or exit or other distraction when the court is in session 5. No moving equipment when the court is in session | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. No distracting sounds or lights 7. No visible signal light or device that shows when equipment is operating 8. No disruption of proceedings, nor public expense, to install, operate, or remove modifications to existing sound and lighting systems 9. No media agency insignia or marking on equipment or clothing |
|--|--|

SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

Any violation of this order or rule 1.150 is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court. The violation may result in an order terminating media coverage, a citation for contempt of court, or an order imposing monetary or other sanctions.

EXHIBIT T

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| MEDIA AGENCY (name): <u>The Desert Sun</u> CHANNEL/FREQUENCY NO.: PERSON SUBMITTING REQUEST (name): ADDRESS: <u>750 W. Gene Autry Trail</u> <u>Palm Springs, 92262</u> TELEPHONE NO.: <u>760-778-4644</u> | | FILED SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE MAY 15 2017 <u>Robinson</u> |
| Location of court and name of judicial officer and branch court, if any: <u>Riverside County Superior Court</u> | | |
| TITLE OF CASE: <u>Ca v. Stephen Pagnat, Richard Meaney, and John Weissman</u> | | |
| NAME OF JUDGE: | | |
| ORDER ON MEDIA REQUEST TO PERMIT COVERAGE | | CASE NUMBER: <u>RIF1700618</u> |

AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (name):

1. a. ☐ No hearing was held.
 b. ☐ Date of hearing: _____ Time: _____ Dept./Div.: _____ Room: _____
2. The court considered all the relevant factors listed in subdivision (e)(3) of California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 (see reverse).
3. ☐ THE COURT FINDS (findings or a statement of decision are optional): ☐ Attached ☐ As follows:

THE COURT ORDERS

4. The request to photograph, record, or broadcast is
- a. ☐ denied.
- b. ☒ granted subject to the conditions in rule 1.150, California Rules of Court, AND the following:
- (1) ☐ The local rules of this court regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
- (2) ☐ The order of the presiding or supervising judge regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
- (3) ☐ Payment to the clerk of increased court-incurred costs of (specify): \$ _____ ☐ to be determined.
- (4) ☐ The media agency shall demonstrate to the court that the proposed personnel and equipment comply with California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and any local rule or order.
- (5) ☒ Personnel and equipment shall be placed ☒ as directed ☐ as indicated in the attachment ☐ as follows (specify): _____
- (6) (i) ☐ The attached statement of agreed pooling arrangements is approved.
 (ii) ☐ A statement of agreed pooling arrangements satisfactory to the court shall be filed before coverage begins.
- (7) ☐ This order
- (i) ☐ shall not apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
- (ii) ☐ shall apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
- (8) ☐ Other (specify): _____
5. Coverage granted in item 4b is permitted in the following proceedings:
- a. ☒ All proceedings, except those prohibited by California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and those proceedings prohibited by further court order.
- b. ☐ Only the following proceedings (specify type or date or both): _____
6. ☐ The order made on (date): _____ is ☐ terminated ☐ modified as follows (specify): _____

7. ☐ Number of pages attached:

Date: 5-15-2017

[Signature]

JUDGE

(See reverse for additional information)

CB1
 MAY 17 2017
 R

CASE NAME:

- Ca v. Stephen Pougnet, Richard Menney, and John Weissman

CASE NUMBER:

RIF1700618

FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE JUDGE IN MAKING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of maintaining public trust and confidence in the judicial system 2. Importance of promoting public access to the judicial system 3. Parties' support of or opposition to the request 4. Nature of the case 5. Privacy rights of all participants in the proceeding, including witnesses, jurors, and victims 6. Effect on any minor who is a party, prospective witness, victim, or other participant in the proceeding 7. Effect on the parties' ability to select a fair and unbiased jury 8. Effect on any ongoing law enforcement activity in the case 9. Effect on any unresolved identification issues 10. Effect on any subsequent proceedings in the case | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Effect of coverage on the willingness of witnesses to cooperate, including the risk that coverage will engender threats to the health or safety of any witness 12. Effect on excluded witnesses who would have access to the televised testimony of prior witnesses 13. Scope of the coverage and whether partial coverage might unfairly influence or distract the jury 14. Difficulty of jury selection if a mistrial is declared 15. Security and dignity of the court 16. Undue administrative or financial burden to the court or participants 17. Interference with neighboring courtrooms 18. Maintaining orderly conduct of the proceeding 19. Any other factor the judge deems relevant |
|---|--|

PROHIBITED COVERAGE (Rule 1.150)

This order does not permit photographing, recording, or broadcasting of the following in the court:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The jury or the spectators 2. Jury selection 3. A conference between an attorney and a client, witness, or aide 4. A conference between attorneys | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A conference between counsel and the judge at the bench ("sidebars") 6. A proceeding closed to the public 7. A proceeding held in chambers |
|---|---|

MEDIA PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT (Rule 1.150)

NOTE: These requirements apply unless the judge orders otherwise. Refer to the order for additional requirements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No more than one television camera 2. No more than one still photographer 3. No more than one microphone operator and no obtrusive microphones or wiring 4. No operator entry or exit or other distraction when the court is in session 5. No moving equipment when the court is in session | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. No distracting sounds or lights 7. No visible signal light or device that shows when equipment is operating 8. No disruption of proceedings, nor public expense, to install, operate, or remove modifications to existing sound and lighting systems 9. No media agency insignia or marking on equipment or clothing |
|--|--|

SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

Any violation of this order or rule 1.150 is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court. The violation may result in an order terminating media coverage, a citation for contempt of court, or an order imposing monetary or other sanctions.

EXHIBIT U

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| MEDIA AGENCY (name): KWISR CHANNEL/FREQUENCY NO.: 13 PERSON SUBMITTING REQUEST (name): Melissa Lopez ADDRESS: 72920 PARK VIEW DR PALM DESERT, 92260 TELEPHONE NO.: 760-340-1623 | | FOR COURT USE ONLY <div style="text-align: center;"> FILED SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE MAY 15 2017 <i>Stoberson</i> </div> |
| Insert name of court and name of judicial district and branch court, if any: REVERSED COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT | | MAY 17 2017 CB1 |
| TITLE OF CASE: CA - V - Stephen Pougnet, Richard Meaney and John Wessman | | |
| NAME OF JUDGE: Wessman | | |
| ORDER ON MEDIA REQUEST TO PERMIT COVERAGE | | CASE NUMBER: RLF1700618 |

AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (name):

1. a. ☐ No hearing was held.
 b. ☐ Date of hearing: _____ Time: _____ Dept./Div.: _____ Room: _____
2. The court considered all the relevant factors listed in subdivision (e)(3) of California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 (see reverse).
3. ☐ THE COURT FINDS (findings or a statement of decision are optional): ☐ Attached ☐ As follows:

THE COURT ORDERS

4. The request to photograph, record, or broadcast is

- a. ☐ denied.
- b. ☒ granted subject to the conditions in rule 1.150, California Rules of Court, AND the following:
- (1) ☐ The local rules of this court regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
 - (2) ☐ The order of the presiding or supervising judge regulating media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached).
 - (3) ☐ Payment to the clerk of increased court-incurred costs of (specify): \$ _____ to be determined.
 - (4) ☐ The media agency shall demonstrate to the court that the proposed personnel and equipment comply with California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and any local rule or order.
 - (5) ☒ Personnel and equipment shall be placed ☒ as directed ☐ as indicated in the attachment ☐ as follows (specify): _____
- (6) (i) ☐ The attached statement of agreed pooling arrangements is approved.
 (ii) ☐ A statement of agreed pooling arrangements satisfactory to the court shall be filed before coverage begins.
- (7) ☐ This order
 (i) ☐ shall not apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
 (ii) ☐ shall apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued.
- (8) ☐ Other (specify): _____

5. Coverage granted in item 4b is permitted in the following proceedings:

- a. ☒ All proceedings, except those prohibited by California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and those proceedings prohibited by further court order.
- b. ☐ Only the following proceedings (specify type or date or both): _____

6. ☐ The order made on (date): _____ is ☐ terminated ☐ modified as follows (specify): _____

7. ☐ Number of pages attached: _____

Date: **5-15-2017**

(See reverse for additional information)

JUDGE

CASE NAME:

- *Ca v. Stephen Pougnet, Richard Mcneely, and John Weissman*

CASE NUMBER:

*RIF1700618***FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE JUDGE IN MAKING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)**

1. Importance of maintaining public trust and confidence in the judicial system
2. Importance of promoting public access to the judicial system
3. Parties' support of or opposition to the request
4. Nature of the case
5. Privacy rights of all participants in the proceeding, including witnesses, jurors, and victims
6. Effect on any minor who is a party, prospective witness, victim, or other participant in the proceeding
7. Effect on the parties' ability to select a fair and unbiased jury
8. Effect on any ongoing law enforcement activity in the case
9. Effect on any unresolved identification issues
10. Effect on any subsequent proceedings in the case
11. Effect of coverage on the willingness of witnesses to cooperate, including the risk that coverage will engender threats to the health or safety of any witness
12. Effect on excluded witnesses who would have access to the televised testimony of prior witnesses
13. Scope of the coverage and whether partial coverage might unfairly influence or distract the jury
14. Difficulty of jury selection if a mistrial is declared
15. Security and dignity of the court
16. Undue administrative or financial burden to the court or participants
17. Interference with neighboring courtrooms
18. Maintaining orderly conduct of the proceeding
19. Any other factor the judge deems relevant

PROHIBITED COVERAGE (Rule 1.150)

This order does not permit photographing, recording, or broadcasting of the following in the court:

1. The jury or the spectators
2. Jury selection
3. A conference between an attorney and a client, witness, or aide
4. A conference between attorneys
5. A conference between counsel and the judge at the bench ("sidebars")
6. A proceeding closed to the public
7. A proceeding held in chambers

MEDIA PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT (Rule 1.150)

NOTE: These requirements apply unless the judge orders otherwise. Refer to the order for additional requirements.

1. No more than one television camera
2. No more than one still photographer
3. No more than one microphone operator and no obtrusive microphones or wiring
4. No operator entry or exit or other distraction when the court is in session
5. No moving equipment when the court is in session
6. No distracting sounds or lights
7. No visible signal light or device that shows when equipment is operating
8. No disruption of proceedings, nor public expense, to install, operate, or remove modifications to existing sound and lighting systems
9. No media agency insignia or marking on equipment or clothing

SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

Any violation of this order or rule 1.150 is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court. The violation may result in an order terminating media coverage, a citation for contempt of court, or an order imposing monetary or other sanctions.

EXHIBIT V

ORDER ON MEDIA REQUEST TO PERMIT COVERAGE

5/15/2017

Date

7. Number of pages attached

[Signature]

8. The order made on (date): ☐ terminated ☐ modified as follows (specify):

9. Only the following proceedings (specify type or date or both):

10. Coverage granted in item 4b is permitted in the following proceedings:
a. ☒ All proceedings, except those prohibited by California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and those proceedings prohibited by further court order.
b. ☐ Only the following proceedings (specify type or date or both):

(a) ☐ Other (specify):

(b) ☐ shall not apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued
(c) ☐ shall apply to allow coverage of proceedings that are continued

(7) ☐ This order

coverage begins

(a) ☐ The attached statement of agreed pooling arrangements is approved.
(b) ☐ A statement of agreed pooling arrangements satisfactory to the court shall be filed before coverage begins.

(c) ☒ Personnel and equipment shall be placed ☒ as directed ☐ as indicated in the attachment ☐ as follows (specify):

(d) ☒ California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and any local rule or order.

(e) ☐ The media agency shall demonstrate to the court that the proposed personnel and equipment comply with

(f) ☐ Payment to the clerk of increased court-incurred costs of (specify): \$ ☐ to be determined

(g) ☐ The order of the presiding or supervising judge regarding media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached)

(h) ☐ The local rules of this court regarding media activity outside the courtroom (copy attached)

(i) ☒ granted subject to the conditions in rule 1.150, California Rules of Court. Add the following:

a. ☐ denied

4. The request to photograph, record, or broadcast is

THE COURT ORDERS

1. a. ☐ No hearing was held
b. ☐ Date of hearing
2. The court considered all the relevant factors listed in subdivision (e)(3) of California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 (see reverse).
3. ☐ THE COURT FINDS (findings or a statement of decision are optional): Attached ☐ As follows

1. a. ☐ No hearing was held
b. ☐ Date of hearing
c. ☐ Time
d. ☐ Day
e. ☐ Room

AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (name):

| | |
|---|--------------|
| ORDER ON MEDIA REQUEST TO PERMIT COVERAGE | |
| NAME OF JUDGE CA V. Stephen Poughet, Richard Meaney, and John Wessman | WESSMAN |
| TITLE OF CASE Riverside County Superior Court | |
| PERSON SUBMITTING REQUEST (name) Theresa Adams, 92276 31276 Dunham Way Rita Turpin | 760-783-3333 |
| CHANNEL/FREQUENCY NO.: 3 KESQ | |
| FILED SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE MAY 15 2017 Graham | |
| CASE NUMBER: RPL1700618 | |

CASE NAME:

Ca v. Stephen Pougnet, Richard Meeney, and John Weissman

CASE NUMBER:

RIF1700618

FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE JUDGE IN MAKING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

1. Importance of maintaining public trust and confidence in the judicial system
2. Importance of promoting public access to the judicial system
3. Parties' support of or opposition to the request
4. Nature of the case
5. Privacy rights of all participants in the proceeding, including witnesses, jurors, and victims
6. Effect on any minor who is a party, prospective witness, victim, or other participant in the proceeding
7. Effect on the parties' ability to select a fair and unbiased jury
8. Effect on any ongoing law enforcement activity in the case
9. Effect on any unresolved identification issues
10. Effect on any subsequent proceedings in the case
11. Effect of coverage on the willingness of witnesses to cooperate, including the risk that coverage will engender threats to the health or safety of any witness
12. Effect on excluded witnesses who would have access to the televised testimony of prior witnesses
13. Scope of the coverage and whether partial coverage might unfairly influence or distract the jury
14. Difficulty of jury selection if a mistrial is declared
15. Security and dignity of the court
16. Undue administrative or financial burden to the court or participants
17. Interference with neighboring courtrooms
18. Maintaining orderly conduct of the proceeding
19. Any other factor the judge deems relevant

PROHIBITED COVERAGE (Rule 1.150)

This order does not permit photographing, recording, or broadcasting of the following in the court:

1. The jury or the spectators
2. Jury selection
3. A conference between an attorney and a client, witness, or aide
4. A conference between attorneys
5. A conference between counsel and the judge at the bench ("sidebars")
6. A proceeding closed to the public
7. A proceeding held in chambers

MEDIA PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT (Rule 1.160)

NOTE: These requirements apply unless the judge orders otherwise. Refer to the order for additional requirements.

1. No more than one television camera
2. No more than one still photographer
3. No more than one microphone operator and no obtrusive microphones or wiring
4. No operator entry or exit or other distraction when the court is in session
5. No moving equipment when the court is in session
6. No distracting sounds or lights
7. No visible signal light or device that shows when equipment is operating
8. No disruption of proceedings, nor public expense, to install, operate, or remove modifications to existing sound and lighting systems
9. No media agency insignia or marking on equipment or clothing

SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATING THIS ORDER (Rule 1.150)

Any violation of this order or rule 1.150 is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court. The violation may result in an order terminating media coverage, a citation for contempt of court, or an order imposing monetary or other sanctions.

EXHIBIT W



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Cathedral City city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 51,200 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 3,546 | 6.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | 3,671 | 7.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 4,024 | 7.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 4,138 | 8.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3,383 | 6.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 3,129 | 6.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,050 | 6.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3,235 | 6.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3,534 | 6.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 3,698 | 7.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3,264 | 6.4 |
| 55 to 59 years | 2,658 | 5.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,507 | 4.9 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,118 | 4.1 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,841 | 3.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,461 | 2.9 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,042 | 2.0 |
| 85 years and over | 901 | 1.8 |
| Median age (years) | 36.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 39,138 | 76.4 |
| 18 years and over | 37,344 | 72.9 |
| 21 years and over | 35,100 | 68.6 |
| 62 years and over | 8,881 | 17.3 |
| 65 years and over | 7,363 | 14.4 |
| Male population | 26,336 | 51.4 |
| Under 5 years | 1,845 | 3.6 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,807 | 3.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,039 | 4.0 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,135 | 4.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,830 | 3.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,623 | 3.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,545 | 3.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,624 | 3.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,866 | 3.6 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,996 | 3.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,796 | 3.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,394 | 2.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,324 | 2.6 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 1,068 | 2.1 |
| 70 to 74 years | 883 | 1.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 711 | 1.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 492 | 1.0 |
| 85 years and over | 358 | 0.7 |
| Median age (years) | 36.1 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 20,235 | 39.5 |
| 18 years and over | 19,321 | 37.7 |
| 21 years and over | 18,124 | 35.4 |
| 62 years and over | 4,323 | 8.4 |
| 65 years and over | 3,512 | 6.9 |
| Female population | 24,864 | 48.6 |
| Under 5 years | 1,701 | 3.3 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,864 | 3.6 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,985 | 3.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,003 | 3.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,553 | 3.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,506 | 2.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,505 | 2.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,611 | 3.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,668 | 3.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,702 | 3.3 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,468 | 2.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,264 | 2.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,183 | 2.3 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,050 | 2.1 |
| 70 to 74 years | 958 | 1.9 |
| 75 to 79 years | 750 | 1.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 550 | 1.1 |
| 85 years and over | 543 | 1.1 |
| Median age (years) | 36.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 18,903 | 36.9 |
| 18 years and over | 18,023 | 35.2 |
| 21 years and over | 16,976 | 33.2 |
| 62 years and over | 4,558 | 8.9 |
| 65 years and over | 3,851 | 7.5 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 51,200 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 49,046 | 95.8 |
| White | 32,537 | 63.5 |
| Black or African American | 1,344 | 2.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 540 | 1.1 |
| Asian | 2,562 | 5.0 |
| Asian Indian | 131 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 170 | 0.3 |
| Filipino | 1,771 | 3.5 |
| Japanese | 70 | 0.1 |
| Korean | 61 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 189 | 0.4 |
| Other Asian [1] | 170 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 55 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 12 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 16 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 12 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 15 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 12,008 | 23.5 |
| Two or More Races | 2,154 | 4.2 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 228 | 0.4 |
| White; Asian [3] | 285 | 0.6 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 252 | 0.5 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 967 | 1.9 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 34,379 | 67.1 |
| Black or African American | 1,737 | 3.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 902 | 1.8 |
| Asian | 3,035 | 5.9 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 154 | 0.3 |
| Some Other Race | 13,239 | 25.9 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 51,200 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 30,085 | 58.8 |
| Mexican | 26,165 | 51.1 |
| Puerto Rican | 222 | 0.4 |
| Cuban | 91 | 0.2 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 3,607 | 7.0 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 21,115 | 41.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 51,200 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 30,085 | 58.8 |
| White alone | 16,006 | 31.3 |
| Black or African American alone | 236 | 0.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 312 | 0.6 |
| Asian alone | 113 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 8 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 11,939 | 23.3 |
| Two or More Races | 1,471 | 2.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 21,115 | 41.2 |
| White alone | 16,531 | 32.3 |
| Black or African American alone | 1,108 | 2.2 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 228 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 2,449 | 4.8 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 47 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 69 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 683 | 1.3 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 51,200 | 100.0 |
| In households | 50,905 | 99.4 |
| Householder | 17,047 | 33.3 |
| Spouse [6] | 7,589 | 14.8 |
| Child | 15,972 | 31.2 |
| Own child under 18 years | 11,401 | 22.3 |
| Other relatives | 5,920 | 11.6 |
| Under 18 years | 2,131 | 4.2 |
| 65 years and over | 715 | 1.4 |
| Nonrelatives | 4,377 | 8.5 |
| Under 18 years | 305 | 0.6 |
| 65 years and over | 428 | 0.8 |
| Unmarried partner | 1,833 | 3.6 |
| In group quarters | 295 | 0.6 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 32 | 0.1 |
| Male | 13 | 0.0 |
| Female | 19 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 263 | 0.5 |
| Male | 113 | 0.2 |
| Female | 150 | 0.3 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 17,047 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 11,056 | 64.9 |
| With own children under 18 years | 5,696 | 33.4 |
| Husband-wife family | 7,589 | 44.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 3,864 | 22.7 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 1,176 | 6.9 |
| With own children under 18 years | 569 | 3.3 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 2,291 | 13.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,263 | 7.4 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 5,991 | 35.1 |
| Householder living alone | 4,292 | 25.2 |
| Male | 2,109 | 12.4 |
| 65 years and over | 917 | 5.4 |
| Female | 2,183 | 12.8 |
| 65 years and over | 1,342 | 7.9 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 6,574 | 38.6 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 5,544 | 32.5 |
| Average household size | 2.99 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 3.67 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 20,995 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 17,047 | 81.2 |
| Vacant housing units | 3,948 | 18.8 |
| For rent | 786 | 3.7 |
| Rented, not occupied | 56 | 0.3 |
| For sale only | 472 | 2.2 |
| Sold, not occupied | 72 | 0.3 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 2,138 | 10.2 |
| All other vacants | 424 | 2.0 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 4.2 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 11.0 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 17,047 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 10,769 | 63.2 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 30,236 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.81 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 6,278 | 36.8 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 20,669 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 3.29 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Coachella city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 40,704 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 4,488 | 11.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 4,417 | 10.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 4,240 | 10.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 4,263 | 10.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3,267 | 8.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 3,506 | 8.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,170 | 7.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2,720 | 6.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,500 | 6.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,272 | 5.6 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,833 | 4.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,294 | 3.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 907 | 2.2 |
| 65 to 69 years | 637 | 1.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 488 | 1.2 |
| 75 to 79 years | 320 | 0.8 |
| 80 to 84 years | 219 | 0.5 |
| 85 years and over | 163 | 0.4 |
| Median age (years) | 24.5 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 26,675 | 65.5 |
| 18 years and over | 24,918 | 61.2 |
| 21 years and over | 22,618 | 55.6 |
| 62 years and over | 2,354 | 5.8 |
| 65 years and over | 1,827 | 4.5 |
| Male population | 20,284 | 49.8 |
| Under 5 years | 2,350 | 5.8 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,168 | 5.3 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,162 | 5.3 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,146 | 5.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,655 | 4.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,752 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,616 | 4.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,317 | 3.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,198 | 2.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,125 | 2.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 913 | 2.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 608 | 1.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 455 | 1.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 286 | 0.7 |
| 70 to 74 years | 223 | 0.5 |
| 75 to 79 years | 133 | 0.3 |
| 80 to 84 years | 111 | 0.3 |
| 85 years and over | 66 | 0.2 |
| Median age (years) | 24.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 13,174 | 32.4 |
| 18 years and over | 12,289 | 30.2 |
| 21 years and over | 11,104 | 27.3 |
| 62 years and over | 1,070 | 2.6 |
| 65 years and over | 819 | 2.0 |
| Female population | 20,420 | 50.2 |
| Under 5 years | 2,138 | 5.3 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,249 | 5.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,078 | 5.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,117 | 5.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,612 | 4.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,754 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,554 | 3.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,403 | 3.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,302 | 3.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,147 | 2.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 920 | 2.3 |
| 55 to 59 years | 686 | 1.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 452 | 1.1 |
| 65 to 69 years | 351 | 0.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 265 | 0.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 187 | 0.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 108 | 0.3 |
| 85 years and over | 97 | 0.2 |
| Median age (years) | 25.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 13,501 | 33.2 |
| 18 years and over | 12,629 | 31.0 |
| 21 years and over | 11,514 | 28.3 |
| 62 years and over | 1,284 | 3.2 |
| 65 years and over | 1,008 | 2.5 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 40,704 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 39,640 | 97.4 |
| White | 19,576 | 48.1 |
| Black or African American | 320 | 0.8 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 290 | 0.7 |
| Asian | 266 | 0.7 |
| Asian Indian | 17 | 0.0 |
| Chinese | 18 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 188 | 0.5 |
| Japanese | 8 | 0.0 |
| Korean | 3 | 0.0 |
| Vietnamese | 24 | 0.1 |
| Other Asian [1] | 8 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 34 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 3 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 10 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 13 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 8 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 19,154 | 47.1 |
| Two or More Races | 1,064 | 2.6 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 47 | 0.1 |
| White; Asian [3] | 80 | 0.2 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 35 | 0.1 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 697 | 1.7 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 20,468 | 50.3 |
| Black or African American | 406 | 1.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 390 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 416 | 1.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 83 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 20,034 | 49.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 40,704 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 39,254 | 96.4 |
| Mexican | 37,265 | 91.6 |
| Puerto Rican | 71 | 0.2 |
| Cuban | 17 | 0.0 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 1,901 | 4.7 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 1,450 | 3.6 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 40,704 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 39,254 | 96.4 |
| White alone | 18,643 | 45.8 |
| Black or African American alone | 180 | 0.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 236 | 0.6 |
| Asian alone | 98 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 21 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 19,125 | 47.0 |
| Two or More Races | 951 | 2.3 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 1,450 | 3.6 |
| White alone | 933 | 2.3 |
| Black or African American alone | 140 | 0.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 54 | 0.1 |
| Asian alone | 168 | 0.4 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 13 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 29 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 113 | 0.3 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 40,704 | 100.0 |
| In households | 40,646 | 99.9 |
| Householder | 8,998 | 22.1 |
| Spouse [6] | 5,583 | 13.7 |
| Child | 17,569 | 43.2 |
| Own child under 18 years | 12,667 | 31.1 |
| Other relatives | 6,556 | 16.1 |
| Under 18 years | 2,856 | 7.0 |
| 65 years and over | 589 | 1.4 |
| Nonrelatives | 1,940 | 4.8 |
| Under 18 years | 234 | 0.6 |
| 65 years and over | 46 | 0.1 |
| Unmarried partner | 871 | 2.1 |
| In group quarters | 58 | 0.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 58 | 0.1 |
| Male | 29 | 0.1 |
| Female | 29 | 0.1 |

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Total households | 8,998 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 8,330 | 92.6 |
| With own children under 18 years | 5,680 | 63.1 |
| Husband-wife family | 5,583 | 62.0 |
| With own children under 18 years | 3,963 | 44.0 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 820 | 9.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 473 | 5.3 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 1,927 | 21.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,244 | 13.8 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 668 | 7.4 |
| Householder living alone | 464 | 5.2 |
| Male | 239 | 2.7 |
| 65 years and over | 49 | 0.5 |
| Female | 225 | 2.5 |
| 65 years and over | 102 | 1.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 6,625 | 73.6 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 1,410 | 15.7 |
| Average household size | 4.52 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 4.57 | (X) |

HOUSING OCCUPANCY

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Total housing units | 9,903 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 8,998 | 90.9 |
| Vacant housing units | 905 | 9.1 |
| For rent | 197 | 2.0 |
| Rented, not occupied | 6 | 0.1 |
| For sale only | 388 | 3.9 |
| Sold, not occupied | 61 | 0.6 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 104 | 1.1 |
| All other vacants | 149 | 1.5 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 6.4 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 5.4 | (X) |

HOUSING TENURE

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| Occupied housing units | 8,998 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 5,586 | 62.1 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 25,519 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 4.57 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 3,412 | 37.9 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 15,127 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 4.43 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Desert Hot Springs city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 25,938 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 2,333 | 9.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,221 | 8.6 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,154 | 8.3 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,187 | 8.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,881 | 7.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,814 | 7.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,740 | 6.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,600 | 6.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,739 | 6.7 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,741 | 6.7 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,736 | 6.7 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,274 | 4.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,030 | 4.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 899 | 3.5 |
| 70 to 74 years | 560 | 2.2 |
| 75 to 79 years | 449 | 1.7 |
| 80 to 84 years | 328 | 1.3 |
| 85 years and over | 252 | 1.0 |
| Median age (years) | 31.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 18,794 | 72.5 |
| 18 years and over | 17,874 | 68.9 |
| 21 years and over | 16,642 | 64.2 |
| 62 years and over | 3,083 | 11.9 |
| 65 years and over | 2,488 | 9.6 |
| Male population | 12,991 | 50.1 |
| Under 5 years | 1,167 | 4.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,129 | 4.4 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,102 | 4.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,134 | 4.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,003 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 29 years | 899 | 3.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 832 | 3.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 775 | 3.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 864 | 3.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 902 | 3.5 |
| 50 to 54 years | 879 | 3.4 |
| 55 to 59 years | 635 | 2.4 |
| 60 to 64 years | 523 | 2.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 439 | 1.7 |
| 70 to 74 years | 262 | 1.0 |
| 75 to 79 years | 195 | 0.8 |
| 80 to 84 years | 144 | 0.6 |
| 85 years and over | 107 | 0.4 |
| Median age (years) | 30.3 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 9,366 | 36.1 |
| 18 years and over | 8,867 | 34.2 |
| 21 years and over | 8,239 | 31.8 |
| 62 years and over | 1,452 | 5.6 |
| 65 years and over | 1,147 | 4.4 |
| Female population | 12,947 | 49.9 |
| Under 5 years | 1,166 | 4.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,092 | 4.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,052 | 4.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,053 | 4.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 878 | 3.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 915 | 3.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 908 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 825 | 3.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 875 | 3.4 |
| 45 to 49 years | 839 | 3.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 857 | 3.3 |
| 55 to 59 years | 639 | 2.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 507 | 2.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 460 | 1.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 298 | 1.1 |
| 75 to 79 years | 254 | 1.0 |
| 80 to 84 years | 184 | 0.7 |
| 85 years and over | 145 | 0.6 |
| Median age (years) | 31.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 9,428 | 36.3 |
| 18 years and over | 9,007 | 34.7 |
| 21 years and over | 8,403 | 32.4 |
| 62 years and over | 1,631 | 6.3 |
| 65 years and over | 1,341 | 5.2 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 25,938 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 24,645 | 95.0 |
| White | 15,053 | 58.0 |
| Black or African American | 2,133 | 8.2 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 357 | 1.4 |
| Asian | 675 | 2.6 |
| Asian Indian | 38 | 0.1 |
| Chinese | 61 | 0.2 |
| Filipino | 333 | 1.3 |
| Japanese | 36 | 0.1 |
| Korean | 47 | 0.2 |
| Vietnamese | 42 | 0.2 |
| Other Asian [1] | 118 | 0.5 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 84 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian | 21 | 0.1 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 15 | 0.1 |
| Samoan | 32 | 0.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 16 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race | 6,343 | 24.5 |
| Two or More Races | 1,293 | 5.0 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 156 | 0.6 |
| White; Asian [3] | 81 | 0.3 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 245 | 0.9 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 419 | 1.6 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 16,079 | 62.0 |
| Black or African American | 2,524 | 9.7 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 640 | 2.5 |
| Asian | 938 | 3.6 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 200 | 0.8 |
| Some Other Race | 6,982 | 26.9 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 25,938 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 13,646 | 52.6 |
| Mexican | 11,775 | 45.4 |
| Puerto Rican | 161 | 0.6 |
| Cuban | 50 | 0.2 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 1,660 | 6.4 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 12,292 | 47.4 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 25,938 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,646 | 52.6 |
| White alone | 6,123 | 23.6 |
| Black or African American alone | 185 | 0.7 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 196 | 0.8 |
| Asian alone | 71 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 13 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 6,316 | 24.4 |
| Two or More Races | 742 | 2.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 12,292 | 47.4 |
| White alone | 8,930 | 34.4 |
| Black or African American alone | 1,948 | 7.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 161 | 0.6 |
| Asian alone | 604 | 2.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 71 | 0.3 |
| Some Other Race alone | 27 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 551 | 2.1 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 25,938 | 100.0 |
| In households | 25,820 | 99.5 |
| Householder | 8,650 | 33.3 |
| Spouse [6] | 3,468 | 13.4 |
| Child | 8,950 | 34.5 |
| Own child under 18 years | 6,899 | 26.6 |
| Other relatives | 2,559 | 9.9 |
| Under 18 years | 1,004 | 3.9 |
| 65 years and over | 301 | 1.2 |
| Nonrelatives | 2,193 | 8.5 |
| Under 18 years | 153 | 0.6 |
| 65 years and over | 123 | 0.5 |
| Unmarried partner | 1,049 | 4.0 |
| In group quarters | 118 | 0.5 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 118 | 0.5 |
| Male | 66 | 0.3 |
| Female | 52 | 0.2 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 8,650 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 5,782 | 66.8 |
| With own children under 18 years | 3,305 | 38.2 |
| Husband-wife family | 3,468 | 40.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,819 | 21.0 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 711 | 8.2 |
| With own children under 18 years | 395 | 4.6 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 1,603 | 18.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,091 | 12.6 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 2,868 | 33.2 |
| Householder living alone | 2,071 | 23.9 |
| Male | 1,074 | 12.4 |
| 65 years and over | 263 | 3.0 |
| Female | 997 | 11.5 |
| 65 years and over | 428 | 4.9 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 3,713 | 42.9 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 1,928 | 22.3 |
| Average household size | 2.98 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 3.59 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 10,902 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 8,650 | 79.3 |
| Vacant housing units | 2,252 | 20.7 |
| For rent | 894 | 8.2 |
| Rented, not occupied | 15 | 0.1 |
| For sale only | 399 | 3.7 |
| Sold, not occupied | 82 | 0.8 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 433 | 4.0 |
| All other vacants | 429 | 3.9 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 8.6 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 16.6 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 8,650 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 4,166 | 48.2 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 11,533 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.77 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 4,484 | 51.8 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 14,287 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 3.19 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Indian Wells city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 4,958 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 60 | 1.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 92 | 1.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 99 | 2.0 |
| 15 to 19 years | 85 | 1.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 50 | 1.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 47 | 0.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 63 | 1.3 |
| 35 to 39 years | 63 | 1.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 110 | 2.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 189 | 3.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 307 | 6.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 448 | 9.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 614 | 12.4 |
| 65 to 69 years | 720 | 14.5 |
| 70 to 74 years | 721 | 14.5 |
| 75 to 79 years | 547 | 11.0 |
| 80 to 84 years | 416 | 8.4 |
| 85 years and over | 327 | 6.6 |
| Median age (years) | 66.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 4,683 | 94.5 |
| 18 years and over | 4,648 | 93.7 |
| 21 years and over | 4,613 | 93.0 |
| 62 years and over | 3,128 | 63.1 |
| 65 years and over | 2,731 | 55.1 |
| Male population | 2,272 | 45.8 |
| Under 5 years | 29 | 0.6 |
| 5 to 9 years | 31 | 0.6 |
| 10 to 14 years | 56 | 1.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 44 | 0.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 28 | 0.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 25 | 0.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 33 | 0.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 26 | 0.5 |
| 40 to 44 years | 37 | 0.7 |
| 45 to 49 years | 94 | 1.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 126 | 2.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 176 | 3.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 256 | 5.2 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 313 | 6.3 |
| 70 to 74 years | 365 | 7.4 |
| 75 to 79 years | 288 | 5.8 |
| 80 to 84 years | 193 | 3.9 |
| 85 years and over | 152 | 3.1 |
| Median age (years) | 67.9 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 2,143 | 43.2 |
| 18 years and over | 2,124 | 42.8 |
| 21 years and over | 2,106 | 42.5 |
| 62 years and over | 1,485 | 30.0 |
| 65 years and over | 1,311 | 26.4 |
| Female population | 2,686 | 54.2 |
| Under 5 years | 31 | 0.6 |
| 5 to 9 years | 61 | 1.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 43 | 0.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 41 | 0.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 22 | 0.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 22 | 0.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 30 | 0.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 37 | 0.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 73 | 1.5 |
| 45 to 49 years | 95 | 1.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 181 | 3.7 |
| 55 to 59 years | 272 | 5.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 358 | 7.2 |
| 65 to 69 years | 407 | 8.2 |
| 70 to 74 years | 356 | 7.2 |
| 75 to 79 years | 259 | 5.2 |
| 80 to 84 years | 223 | 4.5 |
| 85 years and over | 175 | 3.5 |
| Median age (years) | 66.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 2,540 | 51.2 |
| 18 years and over | 2,524 | 50.9 |
| 21 years and over | 2,507 | 50.6 |
| 62 years and over | 1,643 | 33.1 |
| 65 years and over | 1,420 | 28.6 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 4,958 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 4,907 | 99.0 |
| White | 4,721 | 95.2 |
| Black or African American | 29 | 0.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 20 | 0.4 |
| Asian | 83 | 1.7 |
| Asian Indian | 11 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 21 | 0.4 |
| Filipino | 26 | 0.5 |
| Japanese | 12 | 0.2 |
| Korean | 7 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 4 | 0.1 |
| Other Asian [1] | 2 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian | 1 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 52 | 1.0 |
| Two or More Races | 51 | 1.0 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 7 | 0.1 |
| White; Asian [3] | 18 | 0.4 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 5 | 0.1 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 6 | 0.1 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 4,763 | 96.1 |
| Black or African American | 41 | 0.8 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 32 | 0.6 |
| Asian | 109 | 2.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race | 61 | 1.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 4,958 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 209 | 4.2 |
| Mexican | 151 | 3.0 |
| Puerto Rican | 5 | 0.1 |
| Cuban | 8 | 0.2 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 45 | 0.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 4,749 | 95.8 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 4,958 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 209 | 4.2 |
| White alone | 147 | 3.0 |
| Black or African American alone | 1 | 0.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Asian alone | 5 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 45 | 0.9 |
| Two or More Races | 11 | 0.2 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 4,749 | 95.8 |
| White alone | 4,574 | 92.3 |
| Black or African American alone | 28 | 0.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 20 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 78 | 1.6 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 2 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 7 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 40 | 0.8 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 4,958 | 100.0 |
| In households | 4,952 | 99.9 |
| Householder | 2,745 | 55.4 |
| Spouse [6] | 1,519 | 30.6 |
| Child | 406 | 8.2 |
| Own child under 18 years | 276 | 5.6 |
| Other relatives | 92 | 1.9 |
| Under 18 years | 26 | 0.5 |
| 65 years and over | 39 | 0.8 |
| Nonrelatives | 190 | 3.8 |
| Under 18 years | 8 | 0.2 |
| 65 years and over | 65 | 1.3 |
| Unmarried partner | 121 | 2.4 |
| In group quarters | 6 | 0.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 6 | 0.1 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 6 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 2,745 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 1,650 | 60.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 173 | 6.3 |
| Husband-wife family | 1,519 | 55.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 126 | 4.6 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 46 | 1.7 |
| With own children under 18 years | 24 | 0.9 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 85 | 3.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 23 | 0.8 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 1,095 | 39.9 |
| Householder living alone | 944 | 34.4 |
| Male | 290 | 10.6 |
| 65 years and over | 194 | 7.1 |
| Female | 654 | 23.8 |
| 65 years and over | 496 | 18.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 193 | 7.0 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 1,895 | 69.0 |
| Average household size | 1.80 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 2.22 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 5,137 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 2,745 | 53.4 |
| Vacant housing units | 2,392 | 46.6 |
| For rent | 85 | 1.7 |
| Rented, not occupied | 7 | 0.1 |
| For sale only | 124 | 2.4 |
| Sold, not occupied | 28 | 0.5 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 2,028 | 39.5 |
| All other vacants | 120 | 2.3 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 5.1 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 15.4 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 2,745 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 2,285 | 83.2 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 4,251 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 1.86 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 460 | 16.8 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 701 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 1.52 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Indio city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 76,036 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 6,471 | 8.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 6,452 | 8.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 6,225 | 8.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 5,962 | 7.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5,016 | 6.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 5,514 | 7.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 5,306 | 7.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 5,074 | 6.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 4,811 | 6.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4,599 | 6.0 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3,928 | 5.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,603 | 4.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,663 | 4.8 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,244 | 4.3 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,536 | 3.3 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,677 | 2.2 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,067 | 1.4 |
| 85 years and over | 888 | 1.2 |
| Median age (years) | 32.2 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 55,623 | 73.2 |
| 18 years and over | 53,157 | 69.9 |
| 21 years and over | 49,870 | 65.6 |
| 62 years and over | 11,616 | 15.3 |
| 65 years and over | 9,412 | 12.4 |
| Male population | | |
| Under 5 years | 3,242 | 4.3 |
| 5 to 9 years | 3,293 | 4.3 |
| 10 to 14 years | 3,192 | 4.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 3,062 | 4.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,541 | 3.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,782 | 3.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2,626 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2,505 | 3.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,422 | 3.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,302 | 3.0 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,938 | 2.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,588 | 2.1 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,628 | 2.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 1,476 | 1.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,220 | 1.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 839 | 1.1 |
| 80 to 84 years | 493 | 0.6 |
| 85 years and over | 346 | 0.5 |
| Median age (years) | 31.2 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 27,122 | 35.7 |
| 18 years and over | 25,825 | 34.0 |
| 21 years and over | 24,185 | 31.8 |
| 62 years and over | 5,372 | 7.1 |
| 65 years and over | 4,374 | 5.8 |
| Female population | 38,541 | 50.7 |
| Under 5 years | 3,229 | 4.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 3,159 | 4.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 3,033 | 4.0 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,900 | 3.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,475 | 3.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,732 | 3.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2,680 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2,569 | 3.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,389 | 3.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,297 | 3.0 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,990 | 2.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 2,015 | 2.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,035 | 2.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,768 | 2.3 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,316 | 1.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 838 | 1.1 |
| 80 to 84 years | 574 | 0.8 |
| 85 years and over | 542 | 0.7 |
| Median age (years) | 33.3 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 28,501 | 37.5 |
| 18 years and over | 27,332 | 35.9 |
| 21 years and over | 25,685 | 33.8 |
| 62 years and over | 6,244 | 8.2 |
| 65 years and over | 5,038 | 6.6 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 76,036 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 73,423 | 96.6 |
| White | 46,735 | 61.5 |
| Black or African American | 1,805 | 2.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 741 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 1,693 | 2.2 |
| Asian Indian | 166 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 223 | 0.3 |
| Filipino | 765 | 1.0 |
| Japanese | 112 | 0.1 |
| Korean | 101 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 151 | 0.2 |
| Other Asian [1] | 175 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 55 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 21 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 12 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 3 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 19 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 22,394 | 29.5 |
| Two or More Races | 2,613 | 3.4 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 215 | 0.3 |
| White; Asian [3] | 311 | 0.4 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 252 | 0.3 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 1,226 | 1.6 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 48,900 | 64.3 |
| Black or African American | 2,264 | 3.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 1,121 | 1.5 |
| Asian | 2,314 | 3.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 174 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 24,031 | 31.6 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 76,036 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 51,540 | 67.8 |
| Mexican | 48,095 | 63.3 |
| Puerto Rican | 232 | 0.3 |
| Cuban | 91 | 0.1 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 3,122 | 4.1 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 24,496 | 32.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 76,036 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 51,540 | 67.8 |
| White alone | 26,223 | 34.5 |
| Black or African American alone | 284 | 0.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 532 | 0.7 |
| Asian alone | 226 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 15 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 22,303 | 29.3 |
| Two or More Races | 1,957 | 2.6 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 24,496 | 32.2 |
| White alone | 20,512 | 27.0 |
| Black or African American alone | 1,521 | 2.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 209 | 0.3 |
| Asian alone | 1,467 | 1.9 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 40 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 91 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 656 | 0.9 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 76,036 | 100.0 |
| In households | 75,087 | 98.8 |
| Householder | 23,378 | 30.7 |
| Spouse [6] | 13,149 | 17.3 |
| Child | 25,857 | 34.0 |
| Own child under 18 years | 18,841 | 24.8 |
| Other relatives | 8,430 | 11.1 |
| Under 18 years | 3,488 | 4.6 |
| 65 years and over | 1,045 | 1.4 |
| Nonrelatives | 4,273 | 5.6 |
| Under 18 years | 417 | 0.5 |
| 65 years and over | 259 | 0.3 |
| Unmarried partner | 1,886 | 2.5 |
| In group quarters | 949 | 1.2 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 584 | 0.8 |
| Male | 410 | 0.5 |
| Female | 174 | 0.2 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 365 | 0.5 |
| Male | 243 | 0.3 |
| Female | 122 | 0.2 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 23,378 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 18,239 | 78.0 |
| With own children under 18 years | 9,091 | 38.9 |
| Husband-wife family | 13,149 | 56.2 |
| With own children under 18 years | 6,233 | 26.7 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 1,512 | 6.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 791 | 3.4 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 3,578 | 15.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 2,067 | 8.8 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 5,139 | 22.0 |
| Householder living alone | 3,859 | 16.5 |
| Male | 1,649 | 7.1 |
| 65 years and over | 593 | 2.5 |
| Female | 2,210 | 9.5 |
| 65 years and over | 1,184 | 5.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 10,522 | 45.0 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 6,687 | 28.6 |
| Average household size | 3.21 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 3.60 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 28,971 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 23,378 | 80.7 |
| Vacant housing units | 5,593 | 19.3 |
| For rent | 1,166 | 4.0 |
| Rented, not occupied | 51 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 810 | 2.8 |
| Sold, not occupied | 102 | 0.4 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 2,986 | 10.3 |
| All other vacants | 478 | 1.6 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 5.0 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 12.5 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 23,378 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 15,274 | 65.3 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 46,780 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 3.06 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 8,104 | 34.7 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 28,307 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 3.49 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: La Quinta city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 37,467 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 1,784 | 4.8 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,136 | 5.7 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,624 | 7.0 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,544 | 6.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,629 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,617 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,622 | 4.3 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,953 | 5.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,504 | 6.7 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,771 | 7.4 |
| 50 to 54 years | 2,664 | 7.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 2,652 | 7.1 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,151 | 8.4 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,860 | 7.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,129 | 5.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,390 | 3.7 |
| 80 to 84 years | 827 | 2.2 |
| 85 years and over | 610 | 1.6 |
| Median age (years) | 45.6 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 30,367 | 81.0 |
| 18 years and over | 29,259 | 78.1 |
| 21 years and over | 28,013 | 74.8 |
| 62 years and over | 9,759 | 26.0 |
| 65 years and over | 7,816 | 20.9 |
| Male population | 18,103 | 48.3 |
| Under 5 years | 901 | 2.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,098 | 2.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,317 | 3.5 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,294 | 3.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 862 | 2.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 808 | 2.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 794 | 2.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 883 | 2.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,200 | 3.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,301 | 3.5 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,165 | 3.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,165 | 3.1 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,407 | 3.8 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 1,428 | 3.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,083 | 2.9 |
| 75 to 79 years | 713 | 1.9 |
| 80 to 84 years | 429 | 1.1 |
| 85 years and over | 255 | 0.7 |
| Median age (years) | 44.5 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 14,535 | 38.8 |
| 18 years and over | 13,966 | 37.3 |
| 21 years and over | 13,294 | 35.5 |
| 62 years and over | 4,803 | 12.8 |
| 65 years and over | 3,908 | 10.4 |
| Female population | 19,364 | 51.7 |
| Under 5 years | 883 | 2.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,038 | 2.8 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,307 | 3.5 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,250 | 3.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 767 | 2.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 809 | 2.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 828 | 2.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,070 | 2.9 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,304 | 3.5 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,470 | 3.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,499 | 4.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,487 | 4.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,744 | 4.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,432 | 3.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,046 | 2.8 |
| 75 to 79 years | 677 | 1.8 |
| 80 to 84 years | 398 | 1.1 |
| 85 years and over | 355 | 0.9 |
| Median age (years) | 46.5 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 15,832 | 42.3 |
| 18 years and over | 15,293 | 40.8 |
| 21 years and over | 14,719 | 39.3 |
| 62 years and over | 4,956 | 13.2 |
| 65 years and over | 3,908 | 10.4 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 37,467 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 36,244 | 96.7 |
| White | 29,489 | 78.7 |
| Black or African American | 713 | 1.9 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 230 | 0.6 |
| Asian | 1,176 | 3.1 |
| Asian Indian | 105 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 162 | 0.4 |
| Filipino | 362 | 1.0 |
| Japanese | 131 | 0.3 |
| Korean | 176 | 0.5 |
| Vietnamese | 123 | 0.3 |
| Other Asian [1] | 117 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 41 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 22 | 0.1 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 7 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 6 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 6 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 4,595 | 12.3 |
| Two or More Races | 1,223 | 3.3 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 200 | 0.5 |
| White; Asian [3] | 288 | 0.8 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 169 | 0.5 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 328 | 0.9 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 30,571 | 81.6 |
| Black or African American | 959 | 2.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 484 | 1.3 |
| Asian | 1,581 | 4.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 112 | 0.3 |
| Some Other Race | 5,063 | 13.5 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 37,467 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 11,339 | 30.3 |
| Mexican | 10,122 | 27.0 |
| Puerto Rican | 134 | 0.4 |
| Cuban | 42 | 0.1 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 1,041 | 2.8 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 26,128 | 69.7 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 37,467 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,339 | 30.3 |
| White alone | 5,841 | 15.6 |
| Black or African American alone | 106 | 0.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 132 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 83 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 16 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 4,533 | 12.1 |
| Two or More Races | 628 | 1.7 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 26,128 | 69.7 |
| White alone | 23,648 | 63.1 |
| Black or African American alone | 607 | 1.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 98 | 0.3 |
| Asian alone | 1,093 | 2.9 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 25 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 62 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 595 | 1.6 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 37,467 | 100.0 |
| In households | 37,410 | 99.8 |
| Householder | 14,820 | 39.6 |
| Spouse [6] | 8,672 | 23.1 |
| Child | 9,945 | 26.5 |
| Own child under 18 years | 7,325 | 19.6 |
| Other relatives | 2,056 | 5.5 |
| Under 18 years | 753 | 2.0 |
| 65 years and over | 421 | 1.1 |
| Nonrelatives | 1,917 | 5.1 |
| Under 18 years | 128 | 0.3 |
| 65 years and over | 251 | 0.7 |
| Unmarried partner | 969 | 2.6 |
| In group quarters | 57 | 0.2 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 7 | 0.0 |
| Male | 3 | 0.0 |
| Female | 4 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 50 | 0.1 |
| Male | 18 | 0.0 |
| Female | 32 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 14,820 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 10,709 | 72.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 3,937 | 26.6 |
| Husband-wife family | 8,672 | 58.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 2,778 | 18.7 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 595 | 4.0 |
| With own children under 18 years | 323 | 2.2 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 1,442 | 9.7 |
| With own children under 18 years | 836 | 5.6 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 4,111 | 27.7 |
| Householder living alone | 3,164 | 21.3 |
| Male | 1,207 | 8.1 |
| 65 years and over | 475 | 3.2 |
| Female | 1,957 | 13.2 |
| 65 years and over | 1,047 | 7.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 4,329 | 29.2 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 5,472 | 36.9 |
| Average household size | 2.52 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 2.93 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 23,489 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 14,820 | 63.1 |
| Vacant housing units | 8,669 | 36.9 |
| For rent | 736 | 3.1 |
| Rented, not occupied | 54 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 783 | 3.3 |
| Sold, not occupied | 87 | 0.4 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 6,448 | 27.5 |
| All other vacants | 561 | 2.4 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 6.5 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 16.5 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 14,820 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 11,152 | 75.2 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 27,386 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.46 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 3,668 | 24.8 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 10,024 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 2.73 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Mecca CDP, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 1,039 | 12.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 955 | 11.1 |
| 10 to 14 years | 853 | 9.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 832 | 9.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 834 | 9.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 722 | 8.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 582 | 6.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 527 | 6.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 522 | 6.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 488 | 5.7 |
| 50 to 54 years | 419 | 4.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 274 | 3.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 187 | 2.2 |
| 65 to 69 years | 116 | 1.4 |
| 70 to 74 years | 93 | 1.1 |
| 75 to 79 years | 71 | 0.8 |
| 80 to 84 years | 30 | 0.3 |
| 85 years and over | 33 | 0.4 |
| Median age (years) | 23.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 5,564 | 64.9 |
| 18 years and over | 5,205 | 60.7 |
| 21 years and over | 4,736 | 55.2 |
| 62 years and over | 448 | 5.2 |
| 65 years and over | 343 | 4.0 |
| Male population | 4,516 | 52.7 |
| Under 5 years | 548 | 6.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 504 | 5.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 449 | 5.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 435 | 5.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 450 | 5.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | 387 | 4.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 319 | 3.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 237 | 2.8 |
| 40 to 44 years | 263 | 3.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 251 | 2.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 244 | 2.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 141 | 1.6 |
| 60 to 64 years | 105 | 1.2 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 53 | 0.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 60 | 0.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 34 | 0.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 20 | 0.2 |
| 85 years and over | 16 | 0.2 |
| Median age (years) | 23.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 2,921 | 34.1 |
| 18 years and over | 2,736 | 31.9 |
| 21 years and over | 2,499 | 29.1 |
| 62 years and over | 236 | 2.8 |
| 65 years and over | 183 | 2.1 |
| Female population | 4,061 | 47.3 |
| Under 5 years | 491 | 5.7 |
| 5 to 9 years | 451 | 5.3 |
| 10 to 14 years | 404 | 4.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 397 | 4.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 384 | 4.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 335 | 3.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 263 | 3.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 290 | 3.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 259 | 3.0 |
| 45 to 49 years | 237 | 2.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 175 | 2.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 133 | 1.6 |
| 60 to 64 years | 82 | 1.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 63 | 0.7 |
| 70 to 74 years | 33 | 0.4 |
| 75 to 79 years | 37 | 0.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 10 | 0.1 |
| 85 years and over | 17 | 0.2 |
| Median age (years) | 23.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 2,643 | 30.8 |
| 18 years and over | 2,469 | 28.8 |
| 21 years and over | 2,237 | 26.1 |
| 62 years and over | 212 | 2.5 |
| 65 years and over | 160 | 1.9 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 8,340 | 97.2 |
| White | 2,686 | 31.3 |
| Black or African American | 40 | 0.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 47 | 0.5 |
| Asian | 17 | 0.2 |
| Asian Indian | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chinese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 16 | 0.2 |
| Japanese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Korean | 0 | 0.0 |
| Vietnamese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Asian [1] | 1 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 0 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 7 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race | 5,543 | 64.6 |
| Two or More Races | 237 | 2.8 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 15 | 0.2 |
| White; Asian [3] | 5 | 0.1 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 3 | 0.0 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 187 | 2.2 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 2,899 | 33.8 |
| Black or African American | 51 | 0.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 63 | 0.7 |
| Asian | 35 | 0.4 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 13 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 5,756 | 67.1 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 8,462 | 98.7 |
| Mexican | 7,815 | 91.1 |
| Puerto Rican | 6 | 0.1 |
| Cuban | 1 | 0.0 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 640 | 7.5 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 115 | 1.3 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 8,462 | 98.7 |
| White alone | 2,629 | 30.7 |
| Black or African American alone | 31 | 0.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 36 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 3 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 5,532 | 64.5 |
| Two or More Races | 230 | 2.7 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 115 | 1.3 |
| White alone | 57 | 0.7 |
| Black or African American alone | 9 | 0.1 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 11 | 0.1 |
| Asian alone | 14 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 6 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 11 | 0.1 |
| Two or More Races | 7 | 0.1 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| In households | 8,577 | 100.0 |
| Householder | 1,854 | 21.6 |
| Spouse [6] | 1,185 | 13.8 |
| Child | 3,889 | 45.3 |
| Own child under 18 years | 2,832 | 33.0 |
| Other relatives | 1,220 | 14.2 |
| Under 18 years | 517 | 6.0 |
| 65 years and over | 95 | 1.1 |
| Nonrelatives | 429 | 5.0 |
| Under 18 years | 20 | 0.2 |
| 65 years and over | 21 | 0.2 |
| Unmarried partner | 152 | 1.8 |
| In group quarters | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 1,854 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 1,699 | 91.6 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,233 | 66.5 |
| Husband-wife family | 1,185 | 63.9 |
| With own children under 18 years | 890 | 48.0 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 175 | 9.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 92 | 5.0 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 339 | 18.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 251 | 13.5 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 155 | 8.4 |
| Householder living alone | 98 | 5.3 |
| Male | 66 | 3.6 |
| 65 years and over | 12 | 0.6 |
| Female | 32 | 1.7 |
| 65 years and over | 14 | 0.8 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 1,374 | 74.1 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 250 | 13.5 |
| Average household size | 4.63 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 4.70 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 2,020 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 1,854 | 91.8 |
| Vacant housing units | 166 | 8.2 |
| For rent | 100 | 5.0 |
| Rented, not occupied | 5 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 9 | 0.4 |
| Sold, not occupied | 2 | 0.1 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 17 | 0.8 |
| All other vacants | 33 | 1.6 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 1.1 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 8.7 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 1,854 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 815 | 44.0 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 3,978 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 4.88 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 1,039 | 56.0 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 4,599 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 4.43 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Palm Desert city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 48,445 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 2,021 | 4.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,960 | 4.0 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2,105 | 4.3 |
| 15 to 19 years | 2,345 | 4.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,436 | 5.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,334 | 4.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2,010 | 4.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2,010 | 4.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,377 | 4.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,869 | 5.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3,003 | 6.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,235 | 6.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,817 | 7.9 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,940 | 8.1 |
| 70 to 74 years | 3,700 | 7.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 3,178 | 6.6 |
| 80 to 84 years | 2,736 | 5.6 |
| 85 years and over | 2,369 | 4.9 |
| Median age (years) | 53.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 41,866 | 86.4 |
| 18 years and over | 40,911 | 84.4 |
| 21 years and over | 39,555 | 81.6 |
| 62 years and over | 18,272 | 37.7 |
| 65 years and over | 15,923 | 32.9 |
| Male population | 22,777 | 47.0 |
| Under 5 years | 1,006 | 2.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 955 | 2.0 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,110 | 2.3 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,218 | 2.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,246 | 2.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,174 | 2.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 993 | 2.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 973 | 2.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,114 | 2.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,331 | 2.7 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,390 | 2.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,434 | 3.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,626 | 3.4 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 1,747 | 3.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,672 | 3.5 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,499 | 3.1 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,293 | 2.7 |
| 85 years and over | 996 | 2.1 |
| Median age (years) | 51.0 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 19,450 | 40.1 |
| 18 years and over | 18,958 | 39.1 |
| 21 years and over | 18,253 | 37.7 |
| 62 years and over | 8,218 | 17.0 |
| 65 years and over | 7,207 | 14.9 |
| Female population | 25,668 | 53.0 |
| Under 5 years | 1,015 | 2.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,005 | 2.1 |
| 10 to 14 years | 995 | 2.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,127 | 2.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,190 | 2.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,160 | 2.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,017 | 2.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,037 | 2.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,263 | 2.6 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,538 | 3.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,613 | 3.3 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,801 | 3.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,191 | 4.5 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,193 | 4.5 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,028 | 4.2 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,679 | 3.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,443 | 3.0 |
| 85 years and over | 1,373 | 2.8 |
| Median age (years) | 54.6 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 22,416 | 46.3 |
| 18 years and over | 21,953 | 45.3 |
| 21 years and over | 21,302 | 44.0 |
| 62 years and over | 10,054 | 20.8 |
| 65 years and over | 8,716 | 18.0 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 48,445 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 47,210 | 97.5 |
| White | 39,957 | 82.5 |
| Black or African American | 875 | 1.8 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 249 | 0.5 |
| Asian | 1,647 | 3.4 |
| Asian Indian | 139 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 297 | 0.6 |
| Filipino | 459 | 0.9 |
| Japanese | 177 | 0.4 |
| Korean | 211 | 0.4 |
| Vietnamese | 206 | 0.4 |
| Other Asian [1] | 158 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 55 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 21 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 4 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 8 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 22 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 4,427 | 9.1 |
| Two or More Races | 1,235 | 2.5 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 163 | 0.3 |
| White; Asian [3] | 266 | 0.5 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 143 | 0.3 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 398 | 0.8 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 41,038 | 84.7 |
| Black or African American | 1,124 | 2.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 492 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 2,050 | 4.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 148 | 0.3 |
| Some Other Race | 4,933 | 10.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 48,445 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 11,038 | 22.8 |
| Mexican | 9,147 | 18.9 |
| Puerto Rican | 152 | 0.3 |
| Cuban | 111 | 0.2 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 1,628 | 3.4 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 37,407 | 77.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 48,445 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,038 | 22.8 |
| White alone | 5,842 | 12.1 |
| Black or African American alone | 93 | 0.2 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 106 | 0.2 |
| Asian alone | 60 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 6 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 4,349 | 9.0 |
| Two or More Races | 582 | 1.2 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 37,407 | 77.2 |
| White alone | 34,115 | 70.4 |
| Black or African American alone | 782 | 1.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 143 | 0.3 |
| Asian alone | 1,587 | 3.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 49 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 78 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 653 | 1.3 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 48,445 | 100.0 |
| In households | 48,137 | 99.4 |
| Householder | 23,117 | 47.7 |
| Spouse [6] | 10,253 | 21.2 |
| Child | 9,334 | 19.3 |
| Own child under 18 years | 6,802 | 14.0 |
| Other relatives | 2,225 | 4.6 |
| Under 18 years | 591 | 1.2 |
| 65 years and over | 472 | 1.0 |
| Nonrelatives | 3,208 | 6.6 |
| Under 18 years | 107 | 0.2 |
| 65 years and over | 498 | 1.0 |
| Unmarried partner | 1,600 | 3.3 |
| In group quarters | 308 | 0.6 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 210 | 0.4 |
| Male | 55 | 0.1 |
| Female | 155 | 0.3 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 98 | 0.2 |
| Male | 46 | 0.1 |
| Female | 52 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 23,117 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 13,241 | 57.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 3,897 | 16.9 |
| Husband-wife family | 10,253 | 44.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 2,315 | 10.0 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 811 | 3.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 398 | 1.7 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 2,177 | 9.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,184 | 5.1 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 9,876 | 42.7 |
| Householder living alone | 7,948 | 34.4 |
| Male | 2,902 | 12.6 |
| 65 years and over | 1,267 | 5.5 |
| Female | 5,046 | 21.8 |
| 65 years and over | 3,103 | 13.4 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 4,253 | 18.4 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 11,084 | 47.9 |
| Average household size | 2.08 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 2.65 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 37,073 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 23,117 | 62.4 |
| Vacant housing units | 13,956 | 37.6 |
| For rent | 1,616 | 4.4 |
| Rented, not occupied | 67 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 798 | 2.2 |
| Sold, not occupied | 99 | 0.3 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 10,418 | 28.1 |
| All other vacants | 958 | 2.6 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 5.0 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 16.8 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 23,117 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 15,171 | 65.6 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 30,667 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.02 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 7,946 | 34.4 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 17,470 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 2.20 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Palm Springs city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 44,552 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 1,725 | 3.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,623 | 3.6 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,645 | 3.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,843 | 4.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,861 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,012 | 4.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,945 | 4.4 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,959 | 4.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2,709 | 6.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 3,763 | 8.4 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3,881 | 8.7 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,886 | 8.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,889 | 8.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,383 | 7.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,834 | 6.4 |
| 75 to 79 years | 2,175 | 4.9 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,731 | 3.9 |
| 85 years and over | 1,688 | 3.8 |
| Median age (years) | 51.6 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 39,203 | 88.0 |
| 18 years and over | 38,427 | 86.3 |
| 21 years and over | 37,363 | 83.9 |
| 62 years and over | 14,151 | 31.8 |
| 65 years and over | 11,811 | 26.5 |
| Male population | 25,125 | 56.4 |
| Under 5 years | 883 | 2.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 842 | 1.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 842 | 1.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 914 | 2.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 962 | 2.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,041 | 2.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,077 | 2.4 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,112 | 2.5 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,722 | 3.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,456 | 5.5 |
| 50 to 54 years | 2,503 | 5.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 2,378 | 5.3 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,262 | 5.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 1,915 | 4.3 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,628 | 3.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,122 | 2.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 807 | 1.8 |
| 85 years and over | 659 | 1.5 |
| Median age (years) | 51.4 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 22,382 | 50.2 |
| 18 years and over | 21,991 | 49.4 |
| 21 years and over | 21,462 | 48.2 |
| 62 years and over | 7,488 | 16.8 |
| 65 years and over | 6,131 | 13.8 |
| Female population | 19,427 | 43.6 |
| Under 5 years | 842 | 1.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | 781 | 1.8 |
| 10 to 14 years | 803 | 1.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 929 | 2.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 899 | 2.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 971 | 2.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 868 | 1.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 847 | 1.9 |
| 40 to 44 years | 987 | 2.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,307 | 2.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,378 | 3.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,508 | 3.4 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,627 | 3.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,468 | 3.3 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,206 | 2.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,053 | 2.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 924 | 2.1 |
| 85 years and over | 1,029 | 2.3 |
| Median age (years) | 51.9 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 16,821 | 37.8 |
| 18 years and over | 16,436 | 36.9 |
| 21 years and over | 15,901 | 35.7 |
| 62 years and over | 6,663 | 15.0 |
| 65 years and over | 5,680 | 12.7 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 44,552 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 43,160 | 96.9 |
| White | 33,720 | 75.7 |
| Black or African American | 1,982 | 4.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 467 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 1,971 | 4.4 |
| Asian Indian | 126 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 156 | 0.4 |
| Filipino | 1,258 | 2.8 |
| Japanese | 113 | 0.3 |
| Korean | 64 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 55 | 0.1 |
| Other Asian [1] | 199 | 0.4 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 71 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian | 24 | 0.1 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 13 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 10 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 24 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race | 4,949 | 11.1 |
| Two or More Races | 1,392 | 3.1 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 258 | 0.6 |
| White; Asian [3] | 236 | 0.5 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 180 | 0.4 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 350 | 0.8 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 34,867 | 78.3 |
| Black or African American | 2,329 | 5.2 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 858 | 1.9 |
| Asian | 2,358 | 5.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 158 | 0.4 |
| Some Other Race | 5,483 | 12.3 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 44,552 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 11,286 | 25.3 |
| Mexican | 9,144 | 20.5 |
| Puerto Rican | 214 | 0.5 |
| Cuban | 127 | 0.3 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 1,801 | 4.0 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 33,266 | 74.7 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 44,552 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,286 | 25.3 |
| White alone | 5,407 | 12.1 |
| Black or African American alone | 132 | 0.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 194 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 54 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 11 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 4,879 | 11.0 |
| Two or More Races | 609 | 1.4 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 33,266 | 74.7 |
| White alone | 28,313 | 63.6 |
| Black or African American alone | 1,850 | 4.2 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 273 | 0.6 |
| Asian alone | 1,917 | 4.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 60 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 70 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 783 | 1.8 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 44,552 | 100.0 |
| In households | 44,013 | 98.8 |
| Householder | 22,746 | 51.1 |
| Spouse [6] | 5,812 | 13.0 |
| Child | 7,412 | 16.6 |
| Own child under 18 years | 5,174 | 11.6 |
| Other relatives | 2,516 | 5.6 |
| Under 18 years | 789 | 1.8 |
| 65 years and over | 509 | 1.1 |
| Nonrelatives | 5,527 | 12.4 |
| Under 18 years | 137 | 0.3 |
| 65 years and over | 819 | 1.8 |
| Unmarried partner | 3,338 | 7.5 |
| In group quarters | 539 | 1.2 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 196 | 0.4 |
| Male | 58 | 0.1 |
| Female | 138 | 0.3 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 343 | 0.8 |
| Male | 215 | 0.5 |
| Female | 128 | 0.3 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 22,746 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 8,665 | 38.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 2,891 | 12.7 |
| Husband-wife family | 5,812 | 25.6 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,541 | 6.8 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 868 | 3.8 |
| With own children under 18 years | 365 | 1.6 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 1,985 | 8.7 |
| With own children under 18 years | 985 | 4.3 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 14,081 | 61.9 |
| Householder living alone | 10,006 | 44.0 |
| Male | 5,837 | 25.7 |
| 65 years and over | 1,994 | 8.8 |
| Female | 4,169 | 18.3 |
| 65 years and over | 2,301 | 10.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 3,337 | 14.7 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 8,994 | 39.5 |
| Average household size | 1.93 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 2.82 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 34,794 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 22,746 | 65.4 |
| Vacant housing units | 12,048 | 34.6 |
| For rent | 1,744 | 5.0 |
| Rented, not occupied | 104 | 0.3 |
| For sale only | 974 | 2.8 |
| Sold, not occupied | 168 | 0.5 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 8,151 | 23.4 |
| All other vacants | 907 | 2.6 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 6.7 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 15.5 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 22,746 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 13,349 | 58.7 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 24,948 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 1.87 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 9,397 | 41.3 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 19,065 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 2.03 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Rancho Mirage city, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 17,218 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 423 | 2.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 496 | 2.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 559 | 3.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 513 | 3.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 345 | 2.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 302 | 1.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 359 | 2.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 483 | 2.8 |
| 40 to 44 years | 741 | 4.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1,020 | 5.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1,143 | 6.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 1,453 | 8.4 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,799 | 10.4 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,884 | 10.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,660 | 9.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 1,468 | 8.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1,283 | 7.5 |
| 85 years and over | 1,287 | 7.5 |
| Median age (years) | 62.3 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 15,629 | 90.8 |
| 18 years and over | 15,390 | 89.4 |
| 21 years and over | 15,148 | 88.0 |
| 62 years and over | 8,730 | 50.7 |
| 65 years and over | 7,582 | 44.0 |
| Male population | 8,509 | 49.4 |
| Under 5 years | 212 | 1.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 255 | 1.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 278 | 1.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 265 | 1.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 179 | 1.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 150 | 0.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 176 | 1.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 252 | 1.5 |
| 40 to 44 years | 378 | 2.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 544 | 3.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 597 | 3.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 708 | 4.1 |
| 60 to 64 years | 861 | 5.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 892 | 5.2 |
| 70 to 74 years | 815 | 4.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 775 | 4.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 598 | 3.5 |
| 85 years and over | 574 | 3.3 |
| Median age (years) | 61.8 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 7,704 | 44.7 |
| 18 years and over | 7,584 | 44.0 |
| 21 years and over | 7,460 | 43.3 |
| 62 years and over | 4,218 | 24.5 |
| 65 years and over | 3,654 | 21.2 |
| Female population | 8,709 | 50.6 |
| Under 5 years | 211 | 1.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 241 | 1.4 |
| 10 to 14 years | 281 | 1.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 248 | 1.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 166 | 1.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 152 | 0.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 183 | 1.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 231 | 1.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 363 | 2.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 476 | 2.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 546 | 3.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 745 | 4.3 |
| 60 to 64 years | 938 | 5.4 |
| 65 to 69 years | 992 | 5.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 845 | 4.9 |
| 75 to 79 years | 693 | 4.0 |
| 80 to 84 years | 685 | 4.0 |
| 85 years and over | 713 | 4.1 |
| Median age (years) | 62.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 7,925 | 46.0 |
| 18 years and over | 7,806 | 45.3 |
| 21 years and over | 7,688 | 44.7 |
| 62 years and over | 4,512 | 26.2 |
| 65 years and over | 3,928 | 22.8 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 17,218 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 16,880 | 98.0 |
| White | 15,267 | 88.7 |
| Black or African American | 256 | 1.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 94 | 0.5 |
| Asian | 651 | 3.8 |
| Asian Indian | 136 | 0.8 |
| Chinese | 102 | 0.6 |
| Filipino | 200 | 1.2 |
| Japanese | 43 | 0.2 |
| Korean | 65 | 0.4 |
| Vietnamese | 37 | 0.2 |
| Other Asian [1] | 68 | 0.4 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 5 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 7 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 1 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 598 | 3.5 |
| Two or More Races | 338 | 2.0 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 46 | 0.3 |
| White; Asian [3] | 99 | 0.6 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 46 | 0.3 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 90 | 0.5 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 15,568 | 90.4 |
| Black or African American | 323 | 1.9 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 151 | 0.9 |
| Asian | 777 | 4.5 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 33 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 716 | 4.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 17,218 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 1,964 | 11.4 |
| Mexican | 1,582 | 9.2 |
| Puerto Rican | 40 | 0.2 |
| Cuban | 20 | 0.1 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 322 | 1.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 15,254 | 88.6 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 17,218 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 1,964 | 11.4 |
| White alone | 1,202 | 7.0 |
| Black or African American alone | 21 | 0.1 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 33 | 0.2 |
| Asian alone | 12 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 568 | 3.3 |
| Two or More Races | 127 | 0.7 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 15,254 | 88.6 |
| White alone | 14,065 | 81.7 |
| Black or African American alone | 235 | 1.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 61 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 639 | 3.7 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 13 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 30 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 211 | 1.2 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 17,218 | 100.0 |
| In households | 17,154 | 99.6 |
| Householder | 8,829 | 51.3 |
| Spouse [6] | 4,159 | 24.2 |
| Child | 2,303 | 13.4 |
| Own child under 18 years | 1,650 | 9.6 |
| Other relatives | 560 | 3.3 |
| Under 18 years | 155 | 0.9 |
| 65 years and over | 184 | 1.1 |
| Nonrelatives | 1,303 | 7.6 |
| Under 18 years | 23 | 0.1 |
| 65 years and over | 397 | 2.3 |
| Unmarried partner | 770 | 4.5 |
| In group quarters | 64 | 0.4 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 48 | 0.3 |
| Male | 16 | 0.1 |
| Female | 32 | 0.2 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 16 | 0.1 |
| Male | 3 | 0.0 |
| Female | 13 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 8,829 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 4,825 | 54.6 |
| With own children under 18 years | 941 | 10.7 |
| Husband-wife family | 4,159 | 47.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 670 | 7.6 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 213 | 2.4 |
| With own children under 18 years | 87 | 1.0 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 453 | 5.1 |
| With own children under 18 years | 184 | 2.1 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 4,004 | 45.4 |
| Householder living alone | 3,055 | 34.6 |
| Male | 1,194 | 13.5 |
| 65 years and over | 609 | 6.9 |
| Female | 1,861 | 21.1 |
| 65 years and over | 1,352 | 15.3 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 1,031 | 11.7 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 5,229 | 59.2 |
| Average household size | 1.94 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 2.46 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 14,243 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 8,829 | 62.0 |
| Vacant housing units | 5,414 | 38.0 |
| For rent | 367 | 2.6 |
| Rented, not occupied | 26 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 379 | 2.7 |
| Sold, not occupied | 46 | 0.3 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 4,193 | 29.4 |
| All other vacants | 403 | 2.8 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 5.0 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 17.2 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 8,829 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 7,089 | 80.3 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 13,845 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 1.95 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 1,740 | 19.7 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 3,309 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 1.90 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Thermal CDP, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 2,865 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 317 | 11.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 294 | 10.3 |
| 10 to 14 years | 280 | 9.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 273 | 9.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 222 | 7.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 221 | 7.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 210 | 7.3 |
| 35 to 39 years | 190 | 6.6 |
| 40 to 44 years | 160 | 5.6 |
| 45 to 49 years | 171 | 6.0 |
| 50 to 54 years | 116 | 4.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 116 | 4.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 99 | 3.5 |
| 65 to 69 years | 74 | 2.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 46 | 1.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 36 | 1.3 |
| 80 to 84 years | 28 | 1.0 |
| 85 years and over | 12 | 0.4 |
| Median age (years) | 25.9 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 1,919 | 67.0 |
| 18 years and over | 1,795 | 62.7 |
| 21 years and over | 1,662 | 58.0 |
| 62 years and over | 261 | 9.1 |
| 65 years and over | 196 | 6.8 |
| Male population | 1,511 | 52.7 |
| Under 5 years | 162 | 5.7 |
| 5 to 9 years | 159 | 5.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 155 | 5.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 151 | 5.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 118 | 4.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 120 | 4.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 101 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 96 | 3.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 81 | 2.8 |
| 45 to 49 years | 93 | 3.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 62 | 2.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 65 | 2.3 |
| 60 to 64 years | 47 | 1.6 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 46 | 1.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 21 | 0.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 21 | 0.7 |
| 80 to 84 years | 9 | 0.3 |
| 85 years and over | 4 | 0.1 |
| Median age (years) | 25.4 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 1,007 | 35.1 |
| 18 years and over | 938 | 32.7 |
| 21 years and over | 863 | 30.1 |
| 62 years and over | 133 | 4.6 |
| 65 years and over | 101 | 3.5 |
| Female population | 1,354 | 47.3 |
| Under 5 years | 155 | 5.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 135 | 4.7 |
| 10 to 14 years | 125 | 4.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 122 | 4.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 104 | 3.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 101 | 3.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 109 | 3.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 94 | 3.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 79 | 2.8 |
| 45 to 49 years | 78 | 2.7 |
| 50 to 54 years | 54 | 1.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 51 | 1.8 |
| 60 to 64 years | 52 | 1.8 |
| 65 to 69 years | 28 | 1.0 |
| 70 to 74 years | 25 | 0.9 |
| 75 to 79 years | 15 | 0.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 19 | 0.7 |
| 85 years and over | 8 | 0.3 |
| Median age (years) | 26.6 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 912 | 31.8 |
| 18 years and over | 857 | 29.9 |
| 21 years and over | 799 | 27.9 |
| 62 years and over | 128 | 4.5 |
| 65 years and over | 95 | 3.3 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 2,865 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 2,810 | 98.1 |
| White | 1,034 | 36.1 |
| Black or African American | 28 | 1.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 30 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 32 | 1.1 |
| Asian Indian | 8 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 6 | 0.2 |
| Filipino | 17 | 0.6 |
| Japanese | 1 | 0.0 |
| Korean | 0 | 0.0 |
| Vietnamese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Asian [1] | 0 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 1 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian | 0 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 1 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 1,685 | 58.8 |
| Two or More Races | 55 | 1.9 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 0 | 0.0 |
| White; Asian [3] | 1 | 0.0 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 0 | 0.0 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 38 | 1.3 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 1,076 | 37.6 |
| Black or African American | 29 | 1.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 32 | 1.1 |
| Asian | 41 | 1.4 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 1,738 | 60.7 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 2,865 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 2,730 | 95.3 |
| Mexican | 2,653 | 92.6 |
| Puerto Rican | 1 | 0.0 |
| Cuban | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 76 | 2.7 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 135 | 4.7 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 2,865 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2,730 | 95.3 |
| White alone | 959 | 33.5 |
| Black or African American alone | 11 | 0.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 19 | 0.7 |
| Asian alone | 9 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 1,679 | 58.6 |
| Two or More Races | 52 | 1.8 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 135 | 4.7 |
| White alone | 75 | 2.6 |
| Black or African American alone | 17 | 0.6 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 11 | 0.4 |
| Asian alone | 23 | 0.8 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 6 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 3 | 0.1 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 2,865 | 100.0 |
| In households | 2,863 | 99.9 |
| Householder | 684 | 23.9 |
| Spouse [6] | 410 | 14.3 |
| Child | 1,211 | 42.3 |
| Own child under 18 years | 891 | 31.1 |
| Other relatives | 426 | 14.9 |
| Under 18 years | 171 | 6.0 |
| 65 years and over | 57 | 2.0 |
| Nonrelatives | 132 | 4.6 |
| Under 18 years | 6 | 0.2 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 0.1 |
| Unmarried partner | 67 | 2.3 |
| In group quarters | 2 | 0.1 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 2 | 0.1 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 2 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 684 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 610 | 89.2 |
| With own children under 18 years | 387 | 56.6 |
| Husband-wife family | 410 | 59.9 |
| With own children under 18 years | 273 | 39.9 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 87 | 12.7 |
| With own children under 18 years | 43 | 6.3 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 113 | 16.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 71 | 10.4 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 74 | 10.8 |
| Householder living alone | 55 | 8.0 |
| Male | 33 | 4.8 |
| 65 years and over | 8 | 1.2 |
| Female | 22 | 3.2 |
| 65 years and over | 11 | 1.6 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 452 | 66.1 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 142 | 20.8 |
| Average household size | 4.19 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 4.36 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 761 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 684 | 89.9 |
| Vacant housing units | 77 | 10.1 |
| For rent | 30 | 3.9 |
| Rented, not occupied | 1 | 0.1 |
| For sale only | 2 | 0.3 |
| Sold, not occupied | 6 | 0.8 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 6 | 0.8 |
| All other vacants | 32 | 4.2 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 0.7 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 6.7 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 684 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 269 | 39.3 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 1,162 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 4.32 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 415 | 60.7 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 1,701 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 4.10 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

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[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

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[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Desert Center CDP, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 204 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 15 | 7.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 8 | 3.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 10 | 4.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 12 | 5.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7 | 3.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 7 | 3.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 6 | 2.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 13 | 6.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 17 | 8.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 15 | 7.4 |
| 50 to 54 years | 13 | 6.4 |
| 55 to 59 years | 8 | 3.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 28 | 13.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 18 | 8.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 10 | 4.9 |
| 75 to 79 years | 11 | 5.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1 | 0.5 |
| 85 years and over | 5 | 2.5 |
| Median age (years) | 47.5 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 169 | 82.8 |
| 18 years and over | 164 | 80.4 |
| 21 years and over | 159 | 77.9 |
| 62 years and over | 66 | 32.4 |
| 65 years and over | 45 | 22.1 |
| Male population | 105 | 51.5 |
| Under 5 years | 11 | 5.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1 | 0.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 15 to 19 years | 8 | 3.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 9 | 4.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 6 | 2.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 9 | 4.4 |
| 50 to 54 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 14 | 6.9 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 11 | 5.4 |
| 70 to 74 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 75 to 79 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 80 to 84 years | 1 | 0.5 |
| 85 years and over | 2 | 1.0 |
| Median age (years) | 47.3 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 87 | 42.6 |
| 18 years and over | 83 | 40.7 |
| 21 years and over | 80 | 39.2 |
| 62 years and over | 32 | 15.7 |
| 65 years and over | 22 | 10.8 |
| Female population | 99 | 48.5 |
| Under 5 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 7 | 3.4 |
| 10 to 14 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 15 to 19 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 11 | 5.4 |
| 45 to 49 years | 6 | 2.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 8 | 3.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3 | 1.5 |
| 60 to 64 years | 14 | 6.9 |
| 65 to 69 years | 7 | 3.4 |
| 70 to 74 years | 5 | 2.5 |
| 75 to 79 years | 8 | 3.9 |
| 80 to 84 years | 0 | 0.0 |
| 85 years and over | 3 | 1.5 |
| Median age (years) | 47.8 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 82 | 40.2 |
| 18 years and over | 81 | 39.7 |
| 21 years and over | 79 | 38.7 |
| 62 years and over | 34 | 16.7 |
| 65 years and over | 23 | 11.3 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 204 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 195 | 95.6 |
| White | 164 | 80.4 |
| Black or African American | 1 | 0.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 3 | 1.5 |
| Asian | 2 | 1.0 |
| Asian Indian | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chinese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 2 | 1.0 |
| Japanese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Korean | 0 | 0.0 |
| Vietnamese | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Asian [1] | 0 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian | 0 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 25 | 12.3 |
| Two or More Races | 9 | 4.4 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 7 | 3.4 |
| White; Asian [3] | 2 | 1.0 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 0 | 0.0 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 0 | 0.0 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 173 | 84.8 |
| Black or African American | 1 | 0.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 10 | 4.9 |
| Asian | 4 | 2.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 25 | 12.3 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 204 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 38 | 18.6 |
| Mexican | 28 | 13.7 |
| Puerto Rican | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cuban | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 10 | 4.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 166 | 81.4 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 204 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 38 | 18.6 |
| White alone | 8 | 3.9 |
| Black or African American alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 3 | 1.5 |
| Asian alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 25 | 12.3 |
| Two or More Races | 2 | 1.0 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 166 | 81.4 |
| White alone | 156 | 76.5 |
| Black or African American alone | 1 | 0.5 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Asian alone | 2 | 1.0 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 0 | 0.0 |
| Two or More Races | 7 | 3.4 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 204 | 100.0 |
| In households | 203 | 99.5 |
| Householder | 85 | 41.7 |
| Spouse [6] | 37 | 18.1 |
| Child | 50 | 24.5 |
| Own child under 18 years | 25 | 12.3 |
| Other relatives | 18 | 8.8 |
| Under 18 years | 14 | 6.9 |
| 65 years and over | 1 | 0.5 |
| Nonrelatives | 13 | 6.4 |
| Under 18 years | 1 | 0.5 |
| 65 years and over | 2 | 1.0 |
| Unmarried partner | 3 | 1.5 |
| In group quarters | 1 | 0.5 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 1 | 0.5 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 1 | 0.5 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 85 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 48 | 56.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 11 | 12.9 |
| Husband-wife family | 37 | 43.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 9 | 10.6 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 1 | 1.2 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1 | 1.2 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 10 | 11.8 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1 | 1.2 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 37 | 43.5 |
| Householder living alone | 33 | 38.8 |
| Male | 20 | 23.5 |
| 65 years and over | 7 | 8.2 |
| Female | 13 | 15.3 |
| 65 years and over | 8 | 9.4 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 20 | 23.5 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 36 | 42.4 |
| Average household size | 2.39 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 3.19 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 140 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 85 | 60.7 |
| Vacant housing units | 55 | 39.3 |
| For rent | 13 | 9.3 |
| Rented, not occupied | 2 | 1.4 |
| For sale only | 6 | 4.3 |
| Sold, not occupied | 1 | 0.7 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 23 | 16.4 |
| All other vacants | 10 | 7.1 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 8.8 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 33.3 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 85 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 61 | 71.8 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 147 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.41 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 24 | 28.2 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 56 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 2.33 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Thousand Palms CDP, California

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Total population | 7,715 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years | 436 | 5.7 |
| 5 to 9 years | 481 | 6.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 514 | 6.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 537 | 7.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 422 | 5.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 374 | 4.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 406 | 5.3 |
| 35 to 39 years | 410 | 5.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 439 | 5.7 |
| 45 to 49 years | 430 | 5.6 |
| 50 to 54 years | 435 | 5.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 436 | 5.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 470 | 6.1 |
| 65 to 69 years | 510 | 6.6 |
| 70 to 74 years | 443 | 5.7 |
| 75 to 79 years | 420 | 5.4 |
| 80 to 84 years | 321 | 4.2 |
| 85 years and over | 231 | 3.0 |
| Median age (years) | 43.3 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 6,161 | 79.9 |
| 18 years and over | 5,961 | 77.3 |
| 21 years and over | 5,654 | 73.3 |
| 62 years and over | 2,218 | 28.7 |
| 65 years and over | 1,925 | 25.0 |
| Male population | 3,861 | 50.0 |
| Under 5 years | 239 | 3.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 251 | 3.3 |
| 10 to 14 years | 265 | 3.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 297 | 3.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 223 | 2.9 |
| 25 to 29 years | 217 | 2.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 211 | 2.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 205 | 2.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 214 | 2.8 |
| 45 to 49 years | 220 | 2.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 218 | 2.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 211 | 2.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 210 | 2.7 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| 65 to 69 years | 221 | 2.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 197 | 2.6 |
| 75 to 79 years | 200 | 2.6 |
| 80 to 84 years | 151 | 2.0 |
| 85 years and over | 111 | 1.4 |
| Median age (years) | 40.5 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 3,045 | 39.5 |
| 18 years and over | 2,928 | 38.0 |
| 21 years and over | 2,757 | 35.7 |
| 62 years and over | 1,011 | 13.1 |
| 65 years and over | 880 | 11.4 |
| Female population | 3,854 | 50.0 |
| Under 5 years | 197 | 2.6 |
| 5 to 9 years | 230 | 3.0 |
| 10 to 14 years | 249 | 3.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 240 | 3.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 199 | 2.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 157 | 2.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 195 | 2.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 205 | 2.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 225 | 2.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 210 | 2.7 |
| 50 to 54 years | 217 | 2.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 225 | 2.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 260 | 3.4 |
| 65 to 69 years | 289 | 3.7 |
| 70 to 74 years | 246 | 3.2 |
| 75 to 79 years | 220 | 2.9 |
| 80 to 84 years | 170 | 2.2 |
| 85 years and over | 120 | 1.6 |
| Median age (years) | 45.7 | (X) |
| 16 years and over | 3,116 | 40.4 |
| 18 years and over | 3,033 | 39.3 |
| 21 years and over | 2,897 | 37.6 |
| 62 years and over | 1,207 | 15.6 |
| 65 years and over | 1,045 | 13.5 |
| RACE | | |
| Total population | 7,715 | 100.0 |
| One Race | 7,504 | 97.3 |
| White | 5,763 | 74.7 |
| Black or African American | 105 | 1.4 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 75 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 129 | 1.7 |
| Asian Indian | 13 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 3 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 73 | 0.9 |
| Japanese | 8 | 0.1 |
| Korean | 9 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 5 | 0.1 |
| Other Asian [1] | 18 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 10 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian | 5 | 0.1 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 4 | 0.1 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Other Pacific Islander [2] | 1 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race | 1,422 | 18.4 |
| Two or More Races | 211 | 2.7 |
| White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3] | 41 | 0.5 |
| White; Asian [3] | 26 | 0.3 |
| White; Black or African American [3] | 18 | 0.2 |
| White; Some Other Race [3] | 80 | 1.0 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4] | | |
| White | 5,947 | 77.1 |
| Black or African American | 150 | 1.9 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 138 | 1.8 |
| Asian | 172 | 2.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.2 |
| Some Other Race | 1,523 | 19.7 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO | | |
| Total population | 7,715 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 4,051 | 52.5 |
| Mexican | 3,669 | 47.6 |
| Puerto Rican | 17 | 0.2 |
| Cuban | 16 | 0.2 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino [5] | 349 | 4.5 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 3,664 | 47.5 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 7,715 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4,051 | 52.5 |
| White alone | 2,437 | 31.6 |
| Black or African American alone | 24 | 0.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 40 | 0.5 |
| Asian alone | 16 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 2 | 0.0 |
| Some Other Race alone | 1,407 | 18.2 |
| Two or More Races | 125 | 1.6 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 3,664 | 47.5 |
| White alone | 3,326 | 43.1 |
| Black or African American alone | 81 | 1.0 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 35 | 0.5 |
| Asian alone | 113 | 1.5 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 8 | 0.1 |
| Some Other Race alone | 15 | 0.2 |
| Two or More Races | 86 | 1.1 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 7,715 | 100.0 |
| In households | 7,685 | 99.6 |
| Householder | 2,849 | 36.9 |
| Spouse [6] | 1,431 | 18.5 |
| Child | 2,067 | 26.8 |
| Own child under 18 years | 1,414 | 18.3 |
| Other relatives | 792 | 10.3 |
| Under 18 years | 278 | 3.6 |
| 65 years and over | 100 | 1.3 |
| Nonrelatives | 546 | 7.1 |
| Under 18 years | 61 | 0.8 |
| 65 years and over | 80 | 1.0 |
| Unmarried partner | 210 | 2.7 |
| In group quarters | 30 | 0.4 |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Institutionalized population | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 30 | 0.4 |
| Male | 21 | 0.3 |
| Female | 9 | 0.1 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 2,849 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) [7] | 1,896 | 66.5 |
| With own children under 18 years | 697 | 24.5 |
| Husband-wife family | 1,431 | 50.2 |
| With own children under 18 years | 483 | 17.0 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 151 | 5.3 |
| With own children under 18 years | 60 | 2.1 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 314 | 11.0 |
| With own children under 18 years | 154 | 5.4 |
| Nonfamily households [7] | 953 | 33.5 |
| Householder living alone | 727 | 25.5 |
| Male | 296 | 10.4 |
| 65 years and over | 155 | 5.4 |
| Female | 431 | 15.1 |
| 65 years and over | 310 | 10.9 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 817 | 28.7 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 1,343 | 47.1 |
| Average household size | 2.70 | (X) |
| Average family size [7] | 3.26 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 3,705 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 2,849 | 76.9 |
| Vacant housing units | 856 | 23.1 |
| For rent | 85 | 2.3 |
| Rented, not occupied | 7 | 0.2 |
| For sale only | 102 | 2.8 |
| Sold, not occupied | 12 | 0.3 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 565 | 15.2 |
| All other vacants | 85 | 2.3 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8] | 4.4 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9] | 11.9 | (X) |
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 2,849 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 2,227 | 78.2 |
| Population in owner-occupied housing units | 5,591 | (X) |
| Average household size of owner-occupied units | 2.51 | (X) |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 622 | 21.8 |
| Population in renter-occupied housing units | 2,094 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied units | 3.37 | (X) |

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six

percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

EXHIBIT X

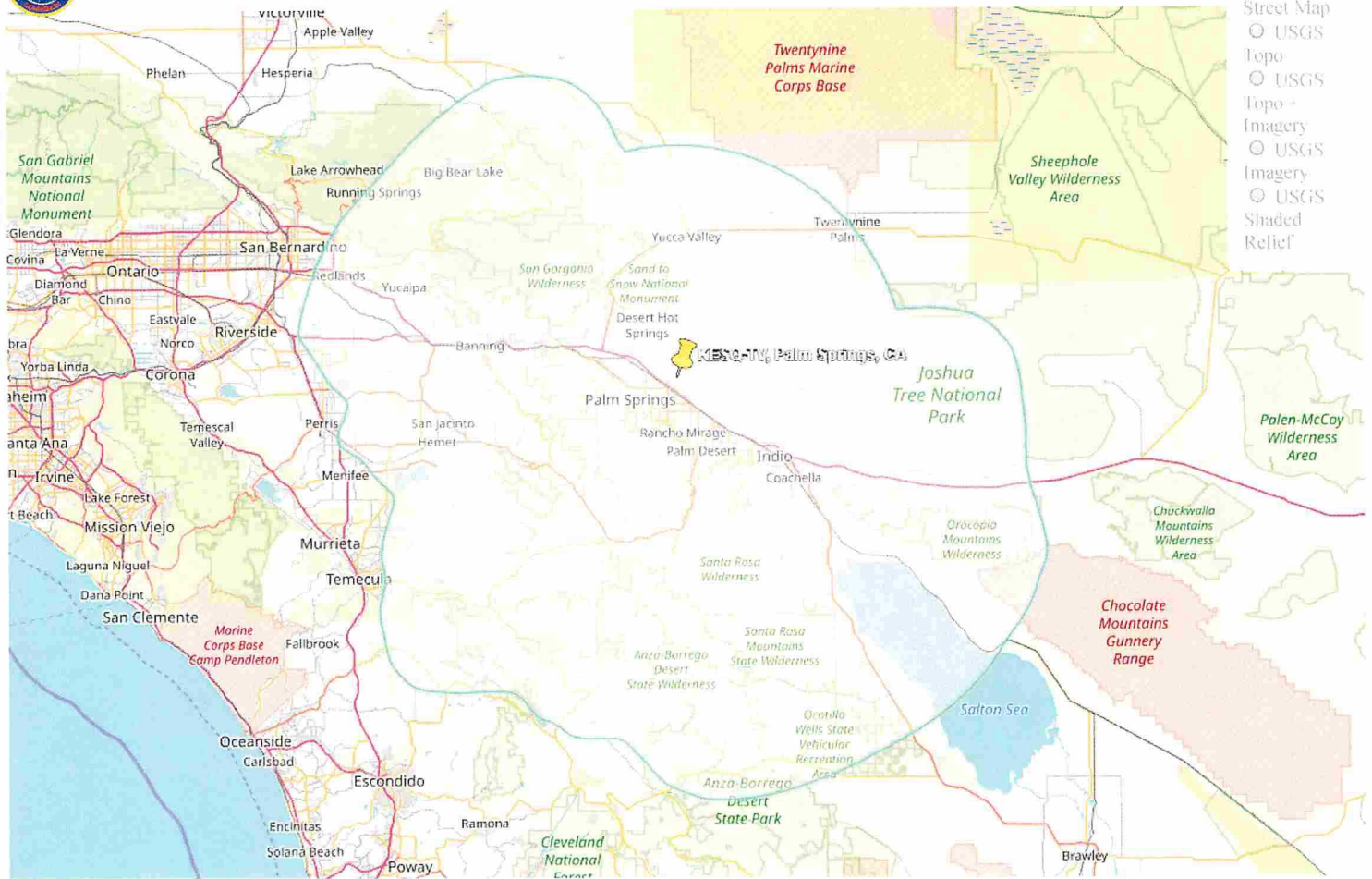


EXHIBIT Y

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About Our Market

Who We Reach:

Desert Sun Media Group reaches nearly 200,000 Coachella Valley adults with our product portfolio. In addition, we have the #1 local news website in the valley which attracts an average of nearly 6 million page views per month. We further reach over 21,000 people each day who subscribe to our daily newsletter. With our reach and influence in the marketplace, Desert Sun Media Group is the prevailing advertising source in the market.

- **Desert Sun Media Group** reaches these Coachella Valley audiences:

- 75% of the most affluent adults in the market – those with household income of \$100,000 or more
- 71% of College Graduates/Post Grad
- 73% of Seniors (70+)
- 64% of Baby Boomers (55-69)
- 41% of Gen X'ers (40-54)
- 46% of Millennials (25-39)
- 43% of Gen Z'ers (18-24)
- 57% of Snowbirds
- 40% of Hispanics

Source: 2017 Scarborough Palm Springs

Market Info:

The Coachella Valley is located within the Colorado Desert, approximately 110 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 140 miles northeast of San Diego. It is a place of extraordinary beauty and natural wonder. The resources are abundant, and conducive to a productive business environment, including more than 350 days of sunshine every year, access to the major Southern California markets, Los Angeles, San Diego and the Inland Empire, and excellent transportation services.

The resort-like atmosphere provides unparalleled access to the nearly 200 golf courses throughout the Valley, countless hiking trails, world class resorts, spas and restaurants as well as the natural scenery of the California Desert.

**CONTACT US**

POPULATION

From 2000 to 2014, the Coachella Valley population grew from 309,530 to 443,401. That was a gain of 133,871 people, or 43.2%, including adjustments based on the Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey. The Coachella Valley's 43.2% increase in population from 2000 to 2014 was much faster than the Inland Empire (34.1%), the U.S. (12.5%) and California (13.2%). According to the 2012 Census, the Coachella Valley's age distribution consisted of the following groups:

- 32.5% (or 141,993 people) were 55 and older. This included aging baby boomers and those of retirement age.
- 26.1% (or 114,152 people) were people younger than 20.
- 23.7% (or 103,672) were in their prime working ages of 35-54.
- 17.6% (or 76,877) made up the smallest group which were the youngest adults of ages 20-34.

The 2012 U.S. Census also revealed the ethnic composition of the Coachella Valley consisted of:

- 40.8% White (compared to 38.4% for all of Riverside County)
- 51.4% Hispanic (compared to 46.5% for all of Riverside County)
- There were smaller shares of Asians (3.5% v. 6.0%), African Americans (2.5% v. 5.9%) and Native Americans (0.4% v. 0.5%)

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW (2014 SUMMARY)

The Coachella Valley's economic base is largely driven by money coming into the area through five sectors. Tourism has been a major staple of the region and had a strong 2013-2014. Healthcare increased throughout the recession and growth continues into 2014. The Affordable Care Act could drive a significant healthcare job expansion in the near future. Agricultural production set another record in 2013. Retail trade grew 6.3% in 2013 and another 4.8% in the first half of 2014. The housing sector, which drove growth in the area's economy from 2000-2007, has seen prices soar in 2014, and permit recordings are slowly increasing.

TOURISM

Coachella Valley tourism is on its way back. In part this is because the U.S. economy is slowly gaining strength, having added 9,463,000 jobs through August 2014.

- For the eight-month 2014 period, average occupancy was 61.6%, highest since 63.6% in 2007.
- Passenger traffic at Palm Springs International Airport was up 9.4% through July 2014 and headed for another record at 1,916,981.
- Car rentals related to the airport are headed for a gain of 5.9% in 2014.

HEALTH CARE

The one sector of the Coachella Valley economy that has continued growing, despite the deep recession, has been health care with a 26.6% increase in jobs from 2007 to 2013. This sector is important to the valley's economic base given the local and national importance of facilities like Eisenhower Medical Center, Desert Regional Medical Center, John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital and the Hazelden Betty Ford Center. Health care is an important economic driver in that much of the funding comes from insurance policies and federal programs like Medicare. These dollars thus flow into the region from the outside world and help drive the rest of the Coachella Valley's economy.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production is important to the Coachella Valley's economic base since 58.2% of Riverside County's crop production occurred in the area. 2013 saw an all-time high level of production at \$615.6 million.

RETAIL SALES



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Retail sales contribute to the Coachella Valley's economic base in that a significant source of the spending is from money brought to the area by winter residents, tourists and convention goers. Also, 86,918 (19.8%) of the valley's residents are 65 or older versus just 11.5% for the Inland Empire. The spending by these people tends to come from savings, pensions and social security, adding to the valley's economic base.

- Retail sales were up 28.6% from the low in 2009 through 2013, including 6.3% last year. The gain in the first half of 2014 was 4.8%.

HOUSING

The Coachella Valley continued to see a mixed picture in the housing sector.

- By second quarter of 2014, 41% of Riverside County families were able to afford the bottom 50% of its houses. This affordability rate was 49% a year ago. This picture exists because the 30-year fixed interest rate in September 2014 was 3.80%, down from 4.49% a year ago.
- Simultaneously, Riverside County's median home price was up 9.8% from July 2013 to 2014 after a gain of 25.6% the prior year.

When home prices and rates initially rise after a housing downturn, the impact has traditionally been for buyers to realize they need to get off the sidelines and purchase homes. There is little evidence this is occurring this time. Partly, this is because the available supply for families to purchase has been inhibited by Wall Street investors buying foreclosures before they reach the market, and individual investors competing for those that do come up for sale. To date, this has restricted the volume of sales but has led to higher home prices. There also continues to be problems with new home construction and sales. This is because there is little demand for expensive new homes when existing homes remain a bargain.

- In the Coachella Valley, the result has been to see estimated 2014 existing home sales fall to 6,213 units, down 11.2% from 2013.
- In second quarter 2014, the median new home price was \$470,174, up 8% from \$435,254 for all of 2013. That was \$98,459, or 26.5%, above the \$371,175 for existing homes this year.

Source: Coachella Valley Economic Partnership 2014 Annual Economic Report

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PROOF OF SERVICE

Code of Civil Procedure, §1013, 1013a

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.

I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action. I am employed in the county of Riverside. My business address is 74361 Highway 111, Suite 10, Palm Desert, CA 92260. On October 3, 2019 I served a copy of the following document to which this Proof of Service is attached:

MOTION TO TEMPORARILY SEAL GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT [CAL PENAL CODE §938.1], DECLARATION OF STEVEN P. RAGLAND, EXHIBITS A THROUGH Y, REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE, PROPOSED ORDER
People v Wessman (Case No. INF1901460)

On the interested parties in this action by placing a true and correct copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:

Riverside County District Attorney
Amy Barajas, Deputy District Attorney
Emily Hanks, Deputy District Attorney
3960 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

☐ **PERSONAL DELIVERY:** I caused such envelope to be delivered by hand to the offices of the addressee(s) noted above.


Date served _____ Time served: _____

☐ **BY U.S. MAIL:** I am readily familiar with the firm's practice for collection and processing of mail. I caused such document(s) to be placed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the person(s) on whom it is to be delivered pursuant to the attached service list, with postage thereon fully prepaid, to be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service at Palm Desert, California that same day in the ordinary course of business.

☒ **BY FAX:** The above described document(s) were delivered via facsimile transmission to this number: 951-955-5682

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: October 3, 2019


Imelda Flores